PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 53,741—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
1906				
27th Mar.	MACEDONIA...	10512	....	....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10020
31st ,,	PERSIA.....	7951	....	....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT.....	7912	....	....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7558	....	....
5th May	ORIENTAL.....	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA.....	7903	....	....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6893
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	....	....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	29th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

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SYDNEY	4,255	Combo	28th April ,,

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* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hall	5716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3689	22nd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7124	8th June

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	22 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	16 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

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S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mcsos	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosos	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6015	24th March 1903
† AUSTRIA	Colleiani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May ,,
†FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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	Saloon.	Deck.
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Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feable constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,230 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	33 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	53 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

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THE

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FOR MARCH, 1906.

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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

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The pay of the Foreman will commence at Rs. 330 per mensem.

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Applicants must be well up in body building.

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P. A. HYDE,
Carr: and Wagon Superintendent,
O. and R. Railway.

Dated Lucknow the 12th March, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE JAMSETJEE SODAWATERWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived, All that piece or parcel of Foras land settled under Act VI of 1851, situate at Fergusson Road in the City of Bombay together with the shops erected thereon situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, consisting of three pieces, namely,—(1) Bearing Collectors Old No. 195. New No. A/52142, and New Survey No. 1/2330. (2) Being Collectors Old Nos. 136-139, New No. 1/2035 and New Survey No. 1/2831 and (3) being Collectors Old Nos. 493-442-465. New No. 1/2431 and New survey No. 3/2833. And all the pieces together making one piece of land containing in all 2835 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2030 (2. and 2050 (2A). Street Nos. 1053 A and 1051 AA. Fergusson Road and bounded on the North by Jamshed Mill, on the South by public passage, on the West by Jamshed Mill, and on the East by the property of Ahmed Sultan.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1906.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE, namely, RINDERPEST, has appeared amongst cattle in certain parts of the city of Bombay and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned are taken to prevent the same, and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. 1888, or of any other law in force in Bombay are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such disease, Public Notice is hereby given that with the Sanction of Government and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are hereby indicated and with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned temporary regulations to be observed by the Public and all persons concerned.

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice, the Commissioner will himself or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorize in that behalf, examine cattle kept in or brought into the City, whether kept for Milking, for drafts, or for any other purpose whatsoever and if and whenever, it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid that any Animal is suffering or in anywise infected or affected by Rinderpest will direct and cause the removal of such Animal wheresoever the same may be found to any Segregation Camp or place which may for the time being, be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such Animals and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any Cattle within the City is required to give immediate Notice to the Commissioner or any such Officer as aforesaid of any case of disease which may occur amongst the Animals in his charge and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid for examining such Cattle, and if called upon to do so must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the Segregation or removal of any such Animal as aforesaid and for that purpose must send any such Animal with a competent person in charge thereof to any such Camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any animal removed for Segregation for treatment as aforesaid must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of feed to, and generally for the care of, such Animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such Animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The Milk of any milch, Cow or buffalo suffering from disease, or removed for Segregation treatment, or detention as aforesaid, must, on no account, be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with, or contravening any of the provisions hereinbefore contained in Clauses 2, 3 or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 14th March, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the estate and effects of MORESHWAR DHACKJI, of Bombay1 Pathare Prabhu Hindu, a Clerk in the B. B. & C. I Railway Co., deceased,

GANGABAI widow of the said deceased of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu residing at Dadiset Agyari Street without the Fort in Bombay..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eight day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 8th day of March, 1906.

Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

NOWROJI HILL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME. (SCHEME XXIX.)

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act made a SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of a certain area within the limits of the City of which the following is a description:—

All the lands and buildings (other than those included in Scheme II of the said Trustees) which are situated at Nowroji Hill within the Dongri Section of the B. Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay and are bounded on the North by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by 1st Chinch Bunder Road, on the West by Jail Road East and Dongri Street and on the East partly by the G. I. P. Railway (main line) and partly by Chinch Bunder Road aforesaid, the area of the said lands and buildings being estimated to contain 1,53,905 square yards or thereabouts.

And that the Office of the said Board at the Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said first mentioned Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1906.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

BOOTS and SHOES—Fresh supply of Leather from Europe and only the best quality used, Latest Shapes and fashions exactly produced. Highest finish and good fit guaranteed.—Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL,

SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH,
AT 9-30 P. M.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

Will be given

BY

THE LONDON LADIES TRIO.

Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS, Violinist.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD, Vocalist.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES, Pianist.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

TICKETS:—Rs. 3, 2½ and Re. 1.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1906, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 15th March, 1906. Dividend warrants will be forwarded to the Shareholders at their Registered addresses in usual course through the post or by a messenger.

By Order of the Board,

NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents.
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
Bombay, 14th March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA

between

BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.		H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	Time.	
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H.	M.
	dep.	19 35	38	35
Hubli "	dep.	14 27		
Bangalore "	arr.	5 35		

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.		H. M.
Bangalore	dep.	22 30		
Hubli "	dep.	12 50	Time.	
Poona	arr.	6 20	H.	M.
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	7 5	36	20
	arr.	10 50		

Single journey through Fares in either direction { First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down Journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up Journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows:—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse"	Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"		150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"		115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"		165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"		210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"		135 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"		250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"		150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"		130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"		700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wiz"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple"	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	120 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at landing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. Messrs. SHAPURJI TYEBJI & SONS' Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

HAVE you seen the LATEST and BEST PIANO in Bombay? If not go to H. KAPS and Co. 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Parcelitare, Artistic Paintings and Engravements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of any to Order.—Cantonments No. 9.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Bombay Mail, in Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. At any Ports, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, less of postage. English Subscription 6s. 13 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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It makes delicious, crisp, light pastry, easily and successfully. Many eat 'Paisley Flour' pastry now who could never eat pastry before.

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Close colour Distance absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	2,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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New York.	Tientsin	Talien.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
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C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! MARCH 4TH to 31ST.—To make room for another large stock. Marvellous Bargains. Early calls secure best Bargains. See advertisement Below—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Boots, Shoes Leather, Canvas, Wooden and Steel Trunks Dress and Suit Cases. Gladstone Kit, Hand, etc., Bags, Hat-boxes, Holdalls. Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes, Belts, Gaiters, Dog Collars, Purses, Harness, Saddles, etc. 12 1-2 per cent off all Goods. Real Bargains at Cost Price.—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE;

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, and Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0	8
The Impostor, by Harold Bindloss	0	8
The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0	8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0	8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland	0	8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0	8
His Private Life, by H. Smith	0	8
In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill	0	8
Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn	0	12
A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell	0	8

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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King's Buildings, Bombay,

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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F. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

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NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 35.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600,
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

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Opposite the Town Hall.

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STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
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Selima Flour Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a young parent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma.
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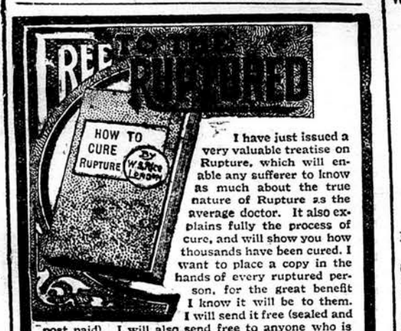

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

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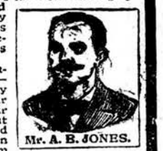
Mr. A. E. JONES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 13.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 1-2	=	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	99 3-4	=	unchanged
5 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1 4	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 3-16	=	+ 1-8
2 months Bonds	28 3 4	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	63 1-8	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 14 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20 49	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4 85 1-2	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8	do	=	+ 1-8
6 " " "	3	do	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3 4	do	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	3 5-8	do	=

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 March, done firm
RAPESEED—
Brown 39 1-8 — 3-8 A-M done
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 + 1-8 A-M sellers
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·77 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 44,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·64	5·65	5·67
—1	—1	—1
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·69	5·70	5·67
—1	—3	—2
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·52	5·47	5·46
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U S Ports	23,000
Do last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 10	+ 10
Futures, month of March	10·31	+ 12 a
Do. do. July	10·05	+ 9

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8	
Futures, month of May	10·65	+ 9
Do, do. July	10·31	+ 10
Tone at close	firm	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13th March 1906 :—

Cotton	15,504	bales.
Wheat	3,181	cwts.
Linseed	14,433	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,839	do
Gingellyseed	7,734	do
Puppyseed	87	do
Groundnut	368	do
Castorseed	1,812	do
Rice	5,365	do
Myrabolams	5,326	do
Cotton seed	12,657	do
Mowrasseed	nil	
Grain	2,931	do
Jowar	858	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MARCH 14,

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... } 1s 4 1 32d.
Bank Demand ... ...
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do. do. 1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 146
Shanghai 30 do. ... 202
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 99 0
1st Settlement, 30th March ... 99 3
Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb.	9	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 1st "	9	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 15th Jan.	8	do.	

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quite.	Rs.	a.	D.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward May	8	3	6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May ...	6	13	0
Yellow Cawpore, do	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat do			
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward April-May	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Khandeish	47	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	8	0
Black Kutnee	42	0	0
WHEAT—Tone null.			
White Delhi April-May	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	12,000 Bales
Imports	13,000 "

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·17	5·63	5·70
+3	+3	+3
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·72	5·73	5·70
+3	+3	+3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·55	5·50	5·49
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The market remains steady and unchanged. With little actual business taking place, in ready cotton. The Broach settlement commences to-morrow, when options have to be declared,

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...191	183	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	...195	185	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	124	184	... do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.	212	206	... do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	203	199 ... do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	203	201 ... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	...	205 ... do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	212	206	..	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Comra, good staple (M.-G.)	...			
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	218	212	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	223	217	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	207	202 200 do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	...	221	215 ... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	...	205 198 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	... ... 254 25 May
Westerns	...	...	...	... ... 234 do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Broach	
The Manchester Market had been	steady.
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-4
Bar Silver	29 3-16

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs John Haddon & Co., City for London, Feb. 23 report in the market as follows :—

ANNATTO SEED—Market has been very quiet throughout the week and no business is reported, since the end of last week when Madras Seed was sold at 5 1 4d and Ceylon at 4 3-4d.

BEESWAX.—The market is very quiet a good enquiry exists for good parcels at £3 to £3 5 but adulterated wax is difficult to move,

CARDAMOMS—The supplies coming forward are very small the market has a hardening tendency, No Malabars were offered last week except 3 cases of long wild Native which were bought in.

CINCHONA BARK—As previously reported the unit limit established in the last Dutch sales was 4 37 cents which is rather over London parity. The next London Bark Sales take place on the 27th inst. We quote East Indian Ledgeriana orginal stem 8 7-8d to 7 1, renewed stem 6d to 6 1-2d, crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d, original 1 3 4d, to 5 7-8, red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d, per lb,

Copra.—The market has been very quiet Buyers of Malabar at £19 10 to £19 15, Sellers at £19 17 6 to £20, c i f Towards the close a f firmer tendency existed,

Feathers Osprey—A good demand existed in the last sales when dearer prices were paid, The present values being Short selected 95 to 167 6 part selected 30 to 95 long and medium 21 to 45 red 3 to 5 9 per oz.

Ginger.—Market is very quiet. For arrival nothing has been done buyers not being prepared to support the high quotations ruling on the Malabar coast In sales 180 cases 596 bags 51 bales and 120 baskets Cochin and Calicut were offered and met a slow demand only 175 bags of wild and rough Cochin privately at 28 to 28 6 for slightly wormy B Cut bought in at 65 Native Cut medium and small at 45 to 50 brown Calicut medium and bold at 35 and cuttings at 26 to 27 6.

Isinglass.—The last sales went off very quietly. 534 packages of Bombay were offered but mostly bought in being highly limited The present value. Bombay Tongue new pickings to good pale 10d, 3 3 and 4/k to fair pale 1 1 to 2 6 Bladder ordinary to fair pale 1 0 to 2 2, pourse ordinary to fine 8d to 1 8, Kurrachee leaf pickings to fine pale 10d to 3.

Ivory.—Market unchanged the next sales take place on the 24th April. The present range of values. Soft 50 to 113lbs avg sound and nearly sound £64 to £72, soft 30 to 49lbs sound and nearly sound £38 to £64, B B pieces soft sound 2 3-8 to 3in £120 to £149. Bagatelle points soft sound avg 6 to 7lbs £91 to £71 10 Cut points with bills soft sound avg 4 to 7lbs £94 to £114, mixed points soft defective £54 to £80 10, small points soft sound avg 2 to 4lbs £44 to £49 Cut hollows soft sound avg 2 to 10lbs £35 to £53. B. B. Scrivelloes soft sound 2 3-8 to 3in. £115 to £131. Bagatelle Scrivelloes soft sound 9 to 10lbs £55 to £68 10 common Scrivelloes soft sound close and wide £23 to £45.

Kapoc.—The market is improving further business has been done in good quality at 4 1 4d to 4 1-2d. Buyers of good fair at 4d c i f.

Pepper.—The market has been very quiet throughout the week with a slightly firmer tendency. For arrival Tellicherry we quote at 45 3 c i f February April shipment. In sales 400 bags of Alleppy were offered and 140 sold fair at 4 7-8d to 4 15 16 ths 100 bags fair Tellicherry were bought in at 5 5-8d

Nutmegs.—Market steady no Bombays were offered 7 cases Bandu offered and 4 sold 110s to 115s at 7 3 4d, 1 bag Singapore 81s defective sold at 6 1 2d West Indian 176 packages offered and 120 sold at firm to dearer rates.

Senna.—49 bales Tinnivelly offered and 10 sold medium at 2 3 4d ordinary at 1 1-2d and pods at 1d.

M. O. P. Shells.—We quote small to bold £3 2 6 to £4 2 6. Very small 37 to 40, pickings 15 to £2 10, pieces 30 to £2 5.

Tortoise Shell.—Market firm Selected 44 to 52 6 medium and bold reddish 29 to 20 small and medium 20 to 22 1 chicken 8 to 11 6 pickings 6 6 to Hoof 3 to 29 Yellow Belly 15 6.

Tea.—But for the depression caused by large offerings of second-hand Tea the tendency of the market would have certainly better other offerings so far as quality, certainly showed improvement. Assams have sold well perticularly the good liquoring Pekoes and Pekoe Souchongs Common Teas sold down to 3 1-2d and sound clean leaf at 4d. The depression noticed during the past few weeks undoubtedly is slowly moving off.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

A proximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Feb. 1906 of 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	27,000	.....	32,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	191	.....	227
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	18,000	85,000	.....	1,03,000
Total for 5 weeks ...	23,000	1,12,000	.....	1,35,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,591	26,422	85	31,098
Per mile of Ry. do.	32	187	1	220
Total to corresponding date do,	24,090	1,75,512	398	1,50,680

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 902
Decrease to date ..... " 15,030

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic ernings for week ending 13th January 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 13th Jan. 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	5,03,426	20,52,337	7,358	25,63,115
I M R do ...	1,87,346	3,11 92	1,021	5,01,559
A D C Ry ...	15,957	20,087	64	35,809
Total....	7,06,729	23,84,116	8,937	30,99,482
Actuals for corresponding week ending 14th Jan. 1905—				
G I P Ry system.	4,53,101	16,27,553	13,191	20,93,9·8
I M R do ...	1,24,003	2,89,923	1,277	4,14,803
A DC Ry ...	3,091	3,267	135	6,493
Total....	5,80,198	19,20,443	14,603	25,15,244
Increase or G I P R	+ 50,329	+4,21,684	— 5,839	+ 4,69,167
Decrease... I M R...	+ 63,342	+ 22,169	+ 214	+85,756
A D C Ry ...	+ 12,536	+ 16,820	— 71	+29,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Feb. 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	264	565	8	837
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	4,64,000	10,37 000	16,000	15,17,000
Total for 5 weeks....	5,97,000	13,22,000	20,000	19,39,0 0
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,57,928	2,11,055	2,421	3,74,404
Per mile of Ry. do.	313	421	5	742
Total to corresponding date do. ...	6,33,968	11,55 009	16,813	18,58 790

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 47,596
Do. to date ..... " 80 210

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Feb, 1906, on 17·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	..	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	..	46
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	1,900	1,170	20	3,050
Total for 5 weeks ..	2,300	1,570	20	3,890
Comparison total for corresponding week of previous year ...	362	331	28	801
or mile of Rs. do,	23	22	1	46
otal to corresponding date do- ..	1,955	1,662	40	3,667

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 27th January amounted to Rs. 4,877, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 262, Total earnings from 1st January to 27th January were Rs. 16,098 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 662.

THE Irrigation Commission having recommended a more vigorous prosecution of Tank Restoration Scheme works in Madras, proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the formation, in supersession of the existig Tang Restoration Scheme parties, of Tank divisions under Executive Engineers so as to enable investigation work to proceed side by side with execution, the divisions being subject to the supervision and control of Superintending Engineers. The proposals have since been approved by the Government of India and will, it is hoped, come into force early in the next official year.

THE following Indian Army Order is issued :—The Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to desire that a pension should be granted to the heir of the late Dafadar Dilawar Khan, 21st Cavalry Frontier Force, who was drowned in the Lundai river near Peshawar on the 19th January 1906, in an attempt to assist Lieutenant Robertson of the same regiment who had been swept away by the current. The Commander-in-Chief has now much pleasure in announcing that the Government of India have, in accordance with His Royal Highnesse's wishes, sanctioned a grant of an extraordinary pension to the widow of the late Dafadar under the provisions of Article 1045, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by her husband on the occasion in question.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GEOGHEGAN—MCNAIR—March 3, at St Peters, Fort William by the Venerable Archdeacon Dyar, Lieutenant Oswald Allan Geoghegan, South Staffords, to Frederika Annie Lillian, daughter of G B Mcnair, Solicitor, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BRACHIO—March 9, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Monthra Dorothea Catherine, the dearly beloved daughter of Mrs P R Brachio, aged 17 years.

CLARKE—March 4, at Sialkote, Lieutenant Gordon T S Clarke, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), aged 23 years, second son of Hastings Clarke of Achareidh, Nairn, Scotland.

LOWS—March 11, at his residence No 64, Main Road, Royapuram, after a painful but patient illness, Richard Brocklerton Lowe, late M R Co, retired, aged 61 years.

SYMONDS—February 23, at Bhuswawal, on her way from Campellpore, Punjab, to Hyderabad, Deccan, Mary Jone Symonds, wife of Henry Edward Symonds, and daughter of the late Mrs Emanuel, of Hyderabad, Deccan, aged 24 years.

YOUNG—March 4, at Calcutta, Lavinia Clarissa Young, of paralysis, aged 69 years and 4 months.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 2 11m., 2·38a. Low water, 8·16m., 8 36a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 5·15 p. m.
Concert at the Y. W. C. Association, 9·30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office at 12·30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture will be given by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie on Reading to-day at 5·30, at the residence of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion.

THE RECENT CANTEEN CASE.—The hearing of the appeal of Albert Butler, late Manager of Messrs. Phillimore and Company's Mounted Infantry Canteen at Poona, who was convicted and sentenced to a fine and four months' imprisonment by the Contonment Magistrate, has been fixed for hearing before Mr. C. Kincaid, Sessions Junge on the 20th instant. Mr. Sonawalla, Barrister-at-law has been retained for the appellant.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5 p. m., Business :—(1) To consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st Dec., 1905. (2) To elect the Committee for the present year. (3) Proposed alteration to Rule V. The Committee give notice that they propose to alter Rule V. (Life Membership) making the sum payable for commuting the Annual Subscription Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 150. Papers to be read :—(4) On the species of Bean-Geese by Eugene W. Oates, F.Z.S. (5) Note on the Magpie Robin by E. C. Cholmondely. (6) A record Dhaman (Zamenis mucosus) by F. Gleadow, I.F.S.

GAMBLING AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Before Mr. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Abraham Rahiman, a Mahomedan, was charged with keeping a gaming house, and nine others with gambling therein with cards and money. On Sunday night last, the accused were arrested, while gambling in a house in Bellasis Road The first accused was fined Rs. 30, two of the others, each of whom had one previous conviction, were fined Rs. 40; and four more were fined Rs. 10 each. The remaining three, who were boys and pleaded not guilty, were acquitted and discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary yesterday touching the death of Rukhma Keroo, an engine cleaner, aged 25 years. On Tuesday, the deceased was standing between two engines in the engine shed at Mazagon, and was cleaning one of them. An alarm was raised to warn him to get out of the line, as a third engine was being shunted. Rukhma delayed, and the result was that he was jammed between the buffers by the third engine striking the engine which he was cleaning. He died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and Officers of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' band will play the following programme music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maillandaine Band Master commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

March	Abbas Pasha ... Eiford
Overture	Handlien S roiche ... Suppe
Fantasia	Erin ... Bequit
Aria	K Cora ... Conterus
Selection	A Country Girl ... Caryll
Serenade	The Warblers ... Perry

THEFT OF A GOAT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas, Chabildas, Inspector Jones charged one Sonia Kamla, an old offender, with the theft of a goat belonging to one Parbuti Narayen, a milkhand, residing in the Colaba Land Mill Company's chawl, Victoria Bundar. About 6 a.m., yesterday morning complainant tied the goat to a tree near the chawl and went out. When he returned at about 10 o'clock he missed the animal, and in consequence of information given by a neighbour he went towards the Wodehouse bridge where he saw the accused leading the goat and handed him over to the Police. The Magistrate convicted the accused, who admitted three previous convictions and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which will be in solitary confinement, to receive eighteen stripes, and to report his residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 29, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DACOITS ARMED WITH DEADLY WEAPONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Shiva walud Manya, accused No. 9, Bhika walud Babadya, accused No. 14, and Sakhya walud Babadya, accused No. 15 who were convicted in January last by Mr. B. Y. Gupte, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of committing a dacoity in which deadly weapons were used; and were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Besides the three appellants above named, there were twelve other accused in the case. Four of the latter were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

THE possibilities of extending cotton-growing in India have not been neglected. The Inspector-General of Agriculture has recently reported on experiments in the Punjab, Sind and Behar, and has shown that in the Central Provinces cotton cultivation has extended to some new tracts, partly as the result of trials and demonstration made by the Provincial Department, and Upper Burma has been suggested as a suitable field for extension. The circumstances of the small existing cotton cultivation were considered, but they do not seem to hold out much promise of a wide cultivation of fine varieties. The cotton now produced there is inferior. The soil does not seem to be very suitable. Transport is difficult and there is great scarcity of labour. Experimental trials are therefore to await the establishment of a Provincial Department of Agriculture. As to the future expansion of cotton investigation a programme has been prepared in which work the Inspector-General of Agriculture has received the assistance of the Board of Scientific Advice. A cotton expert has been appointed to guide and correlate the experimental work throughout India. Provincial Departments have been strengthened by the employment of a full staff of experts and an experimental station, with a substantial area for seed selection and production, has been established in each important cotton tract. Moreover, the British Cotton-Growing Association has granted a sum of ten thousand pounds towards the expenditure now being incurred on experiments for the improvement of cotton in this country. We are not quite sure if it can be considered dignified on the part of the Government of India to have accepted extraneous assistance. It is surely the duty of Government to do all that in it lies for the development of the resources of the land, for with the prosperity of the country comes that of the Government. But the money has been accepted and with it the condition that the Association shall be informed as to the manner in which it is expended. The circumstances which led up to the grant are recounted this week in published correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It appears that during Lord Curzon's visit to England a memorial was presented to him by the Cotton-Growing Association, which on his return to India was taken into consideration by the Council.

The Government of India came to the conclusion that, though it was undesirable to establish a separate Cotton Department, it was important that there should be a Cotton Specialist, devoting his services entirely to cotton questions and continually visiting each province, co-ordinating the experiments in progress and under the control of the Provincial Staff and assisting them with his advice and guidance based upon his larger experience and knowledge of similar experiments in other parts. So, the Secretary of State was asked to sanction the appointment of such an expert, sending him first to America and Egypt to acquire the special knowledge required. Government hopes to achieve great things both with regard to the quantity and quality produced, adding thereby to the prosperity of the Indian cultivator and of manufacturers and consumers of cotton throughout the world. But in the despatch to the Secretary of State attention was drawn to the speech of Sir Denzil Ibbetson at the meeting of the Legislative Council, when he reminded his colleagues that the problem is largely a commercial one and that the cultivators will not abandon the coarse, hardy, prolific varieties for the fine and delicate ones until they are satisfied that the latter yield the greater and the surer profit. And it was with this fact in view that the Government accepted the offer of the Association that it might make grants-in-aid to the cultivators. The opinions expressed by the Association, it may be said, were anything but complimentary to the cotton we are at present producing, and in a letter to Lord Curzon, the Secretary drew attention to the fact that the quality of our cotton, during recent years, has undoubtedly deteriorated in quality, with the result that the cultivator receives a lower price. The principal cause of such deterioration, the Association believes, is the use of mixed seed and the poor methods of cultivation. Therefore they suggested the establishment of seed-farms, holding that a proper supply of carefully selected seed is the most vital factor on which successful cultivation depends. Therefore Government was urged to take the distribution of seeds into its own hands. The Association did not advocate further attempts to introduce exotic varieties, recognising that much good would be done by careful selection of native varieties. At the same time it strongly recommended further experiments with American, Egyptian, Brazilian and other varieties, as it is quite possible that in some parts of India foreign varieties may prove more successful than the native ones.

The Association would have preferred the establishment of a Special Department and urged that, if the quality of cotton produced in India is brought back to its original standard, it would find a ready market in England. The Board of Agriculture at Pusa objected to the establishment of a separate Department as calculated to be prejudicial to the success of their work, but they recommended the addition to the staff of the Inspector-General of an officer who has had ample experience in America or Egypt. The Secretary of State accepted the proposal and approved the measures generally adopted by the Department of Agriculture and the Association agreed to the plan, and the Government of India, in a letter dated the present month acknowledged the assistance of the Association. The Association, by the way, although leaving Government a free hand as to how the money shall be disposed of, has requested that so far as possible, where advances are made, it should be stipulated that the cotton grown should either be sent to the Association for sale and that after repayment of the advances Government should hand over the surplus proceeds to the planter, or that arrangements should be made, as far as practicable, for the money to be advanced on a business basis, so that there would be some possibility of, at any rate, some portion of it coming back again. So, work under the new conditions may shortly be expected to produce good results, though the Agricultural Department reminds Government and the Association that the question is largely an economic one and dependent on the resources and character of the cultivator. However the Inspector-General is of opinion that much more might be done than at present to improve the standard of cultivation in some of the backward tracts. As the Department shows, an examination of the records of past trials of exotic and indigenous varieties transferred from one part to another reveals the fact that failures have, at least in part, been due to incorrect methods of cultivation. And in support of the hope that a bright future is in store for the Cotton-Growing Industry it is pointed out that the Deputy-Director of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency, who has experience of Egyptian methods, has now achieved promising preliminary trials with correct methods of cultivation. The Board also endorses the contention that Government should undertake the collection and distribution of seed. And so cotton cultivation in India may be said to have entered upon a new phase.

LUSTY ROADS. THOSE of our correspondents who have written on the subject of the dust nuisance as caused by motor-cars in Bombay will be interested in the experiments which are to be conducted at home with a view to reducing the dust, raised by cars, to a minimum. The road authorities throughout the world seem most unwilling to conduct experiments to discover what is the best material to use to secure dustless roads and it has remained for those interested in motor-cars to take up the matter which involves the spending of considerable sums of money. There is a great tendency on the part of non-motorists to regard the owner of a car as a kind of road anarchist who pursues his pleasures regardless of the discomfort he may cause to anyone else. There are, unfortunately, many of this species whose name is anathema as much as magistrates who display spite to all motorists because of the few offenders. But the joint action of the Automobile Protection Association, and the Roads Improvement Association to ascertain by experiments, conducted at their own cost, what is a suitable material, for the construction of main roads, which shall not be unduly expensive and yet shall be as far as possible dustless, shows that representative motorists are far more considerative of the public's interests than the public is of theirs. For the purpose indicated, a Joint Committee of the two Associations are arranging to experiment on a section of the London-Maidstone Road, about one and a half miles in length at a spot, where the traffic is heavy for a county main road, consisting of traction engines, heavy motor wagons, farm carts and lighter vehicles. The section of road is to be divided into lengths of five hundred yards which will be laid with different materials and, as the traffic will be identical, an accurate camparison can be made. The experiment is intended to be of service to all highway authorities so as to enable them by actual inspection to determine when considering the claim put forward for different materials, their respective merits and demerits. The Committee will also be enabled to furnish them with accurate particulars as to costs, and measurements will be made from time to time to ascertain the amount of wear, the whole of the experiments being intended to be carried out on a thoroughly scientific basis.

Three different classes of road material are to be experimented with immediately, namely Kleinpflaste, a system of small random setts which are laid on the existing surface of the road, a system adopted on certain heavy traffic roads in Germany, the second, tarred slag macadam and the third quarite, a patented preparation of tarred limestone broken and tarred when hot. Other materials are to be laid in, if, in the opinion of the Committee, they will withstand heavy traffic, but generally they propose not to experiment with materials which are likely to break up under the heavy traffic such as obtains in main roads. We cannot but think that these experiments should be carried out by road authorities and the Local Bodies will be greatly indebted to the motor-car industry as represented by these two Associations for carrying out the work for them. This is not the first time that tarred roads have been tried in England, but up to now they have not met with a fair measure of success. Another idea was the preparation of the surface of the road will oil and experiments in this direcion were made on certain Middlesex roads near Hampton Court. The results were encouraging, but nothing further has been heard of them. French Engineers have reported very favourably on the tar process, and its comparative failure in England, must be put down to improper construction of the roads in the first place and the choice of an unsuitable time for making the repairs. The ideal road surface must be smooth without being polished, but above all the prepared cohering surface must be of sufficient depth to prevent peeling whe the inevitable cracks appear in its surface. In a word, the surface must be different from asphalt and the suggestion of an American Engineer is well worth consideration. His formula is to mix blue lias with ordinary road material to which should be added a sufficient quantity of fine gravel or granite chips: to mix this up with the lias dry, add hot tar till the concrete is "alive" and roll gently. The addition of the lias to the tar has, he claims, a very strong action on the resulting material, making the whole a firm waterproof concrete. The Joint Committee has, therefore, enough material to conduct the most exhaustive experiments and the open mindedness of their attitude to the subject should result in a compromise between two or more systems that may quite possibly solve the dust nuisance problem. But it is obvious their experiments will be valueless, unless the local authorities which profit thereby realise that the point of first importance is that the roads shall be properly built with good solid foundation to carry the strain.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE. ONE of the most notable evolutions of the new century will doubtless be the passing of coal as a steam-raising fuel in favour of crude oil. Already the change has commenced, but whether with the real success which the oil people pretend remains to be seen. The oil world is still the sport of the Rockefeller trust, but they are not likely long to have it all their own way, for, in New York alone, there are something like three hundred independent oil companies successfully competing with the mighty corporation. The fact is, the world's supply of oil has become so great during the last few years,—new sources of supply being discovered almost every day—that fresh commercial fields must be found for it. Quite naturally, Sir Marcus Samuel, who is the genius of the famous Shell Transport Company, has induced the Japanese Government to use oil extensively on its railways, and very successful the experiment would appear to have been. Mr. Morton Bell M. I. M. E., in quoting from the annual report of the Japanese Imperial Government, pointed out that the adoption of oil fuel for an estimated annual locomotive mileage of 7,000,000 miles the saving would be nearly £44,000. But it is in the maritime world that the adoption of oil in place of coal will be most noticeable. Sir Fortescue Flannery, the famous engineer, has given instances in which, by the adoption of oil fuel in place of coal, firemen and trimmers' crews had been reduced from 32 for coal to eight hands for oil, whose duties were mainly those of cleaning and greasing. The Shell Transport Company's vessels, of course, all use crude oil. The Company has a fleet of over thirty steamers, one of which, the Murex, formerly burned 24 tons of Cardiff coal per day, or 29 to 30 tons of Japanese coal; while now she is steaming regularly on 13 tons of oil fuel. Sir Marcus Samuel has vouched for a steam launch at Hongkong which consumes only 2lbs. of oil per minute to 7lbs. of coal. Oil, in fact, is the fuel of the future.

LADY MINTO will leave Calcutta on Monday next, for Dehra, whence she will join the Viceroy at Lucknow at the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT LORD DE VESCI, Irish Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Lawley, the new Governor of Madras.

CAPTAIN LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, A.-D.-C., has been sent to Karachi to bid farwell to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on behalf of the Viceroy and Lady Minto.

THE De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company claims to have transmitted a wireless telegraphic message on the 30th January last, from Manhattan Beach to the Naval Station, Colon, where it was correctly deciphered, being a distance of 2,150 miles!

THE Stores Committee, consisting of Messrs. MacDonald, Keatinge, Murray and Gabbay left Calcutta on Monday night for Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Lahore. Their tour will probably last until the end of April, and they will then proceed to Simla to write their report.

A VICTORIAN firm has taken out a patent for the use of steam as a means of destroying rabbits. The apparatus simply consists of a steam boiler with metallic hose connections to force live steam into the burrows and scald the unfortunate victims to death. A horrible device. There must be a thousand methods of countering the pest preferable to this.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent writes:—It has been definitely settled that the marriage, of H. H. the Senior Ranee of Travancore, will take place on the 24th Medom corresponding to 6th May. The bridegroom that has been selected is the nephew of the Valia Coil Tampuran, consort of the late Senior Ranee. The family of the proposed consort is known as that of the Changanacherry Coil Tampurans and has furnished husbands for successive Travancore Princesses.

THE City Liberal Association have chosen Mr. Gibson Bowles, after much deliberation, as candidate in opposition to Mr. Balfour in the impending by-election soon to be decided. It is a clever choice, says the "Mirror," and shows that they intend to take advantage of the Free Trade reaction. Has not Mr. Bowles faced Mr. Chamberlain with determined hostility, called him the "First Gentleman in Birmingham," and kept up a continuous fire of more or less nautical witticism against him? He is unmistakably popular, partly on account of this gift of invective; partly, too, because he is nautical; and very much because it is known, in spite of his reputation for joviality, that he takes his work seriously—gets up at six to do it on a cup of strong tea, and reads Blue Books, generally for opposition purposes, all the morning. His prowess as an opponent may be made clear if one recalls the occasion, when the late Sir William Harcourt arose and solemnly said, "The member for King's Lynn has called me a political Mr. Stiggins!" "The right hon. gentleman will pardon me," said Mr. Bowles; he is not correct, I called him an inflated Stiggins.

THE chief feature of this year's Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which has been fixed to take place from May 17 to June 2, will be a representation of the ancient Eglinton tournament. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining minute details of the old-time pageant, but success has crowned the search, and moreover revealed ideas which, although included in the original plan, were not adopted in the tournament as produced. The production has not been finally arranged, but in all probability it will include a representation of the quaint ceremony of proclaiming the tournament, a procession, and a series of jousts—the mock encounters of mounted knights. With a setting of surroundings and dress distinctive of the period, as picturesque a scene as has been witnessed in London for some time should be the result. It is hoped also to introduce a military tattoo with torchlight procession every evening, and with the cavalry rides, the naval display, and the many other features without which no tournament at the Agricultural Hall would be considered complete, the pageant this year should be even more attractive than ever. The effort is on behalf of a good cause. The whole of the proceeds, after the expenses have been met, go to naval and military charities. Up to the present the tournament has assisted those charities to the extent of £55,000. The King and Queen, it is hoped, will be present as usual on the opening day.

BEING ASHORE.

In the nights, in the winter nights, in the nights of storm, when the wind howls, it is then that I feel the sweet of it. Aha, I say, you howling catamount, I say, you may blow, wind, and crack your cheeks for all I care. Then I listen to the noise of the elm trees and to the creak in the old floorings, and, Aha, I say, you whining rantipoles, you may crack and you may creak, but here I shall lie till daylight.

There is a solid comfort, write John Masefield in the "Manchester Guardian" in a roaring storm ashore here. But on a calm day, when it is raining, when it is muddy underfoot, when the world is the colour of a drowned rat, one calls to mind more boisterous days, the days of effort and adventure; and wasn't I a fool, I say, to come ashore to a life like this life. And I was surely daft, I keep saying, to think the sea as bad as I always thought it. And if I were on a ship now, I say, I wouldn't be doing what I'm trying to do. And, ah, I say, if I'd but stuck to the sea I'd have been a third in the Cunard, or perhaps a second in a P. S. N. coaster. I wouldn't be hunched at a desk, I say, but I'd be up on a bridge—up on a bridge with a helmsman, feeling her do her fifteen knots.

It is at such times that I remember the good days, the exciting days, the days of vehement and spirited living. One day stands out, above nearly all my days, as a day of joy.

We were at sea off the River Plate, running south like a stag. The wind had been slowly freshening for twenty-four hours, and for one whole day we had whitened the sea like a battle ship. Our run for the day had been 271 knots, which we thought a wonderful run, though it has been exceeded by many ships. For this ship it was an exceptional run. The wind was on the quarter, her best point of sailing, and there was enough wind for a glutton. Our captain had the reputation of being a cracker-on, and on this one occasion he drove her till she groaned. For that one wonderful day we staggered and swooped, and bounded in wild leaps, and burrowed down and shivered, and anon rose up shaking. The wind roared up aloft and boomed in the shrouds, and the sails bellied out as stiff as iron. We tore through the sea in great jumps—there is no other word for it. She seemed to leap clear from one green roaring ridge to come smashing down upon the next. I have been on a fast steamer, a very fast turbine steamer, doing more than twenty knots, but she gave me no sense of great speed. In this old sailing ship the joy of the hurry was such that we laughed and cried aloud. The noise of the wind booming and the slack, clack, clack of the sheet-blocks, and the ridged seas roaring past us, and the groaning and whining of every block and plank, were like tunes for a dance. We seemed to be tearing through it at ninety miles an hour. Our wake whitened and broadened, and rushed away aft in a creamy fury. We were running here, and hurrying there, taking a small pull of this, and getting another inch of that, till we were weary. But as we hauled we sang and shouted. We were possessed of the spirits of the wind. We could have danced and killed each other. We were in an ecstasy. We were possessed. We half believed that the ship would leap from the the waters and hurl herself into the heavens, like a winged god. Over her bows came the sprays in showers of sparkles. Her foresail was wet to the yard. Her scuppers were brooks. Her swing-ports spouted like cataracts. Recollect, too, that it was a day to make your heart glad. It was a clear day, a sunny day, a day of brightness and splendour. The sun was glorious in the sky. The sky was of a blue unspeakable. We were tearing along across a splendour of sea that made you sing. Far as one could see there was the water, a shining and shaking glory. Blue it was, and green it was, and of a dazzling brilliance in the sun. It rose up in hills and in ridges. It smashed into a foam and roared. It towered up again and toppled. It mounted and shook in a rhythm, in a tune, in a music. One could have flung one's body to it as a sacrifice. One longed to be in it, to be a part of it, to be beaten and banged by it. It was a wonder and a glory and a terror. It was a triumph, it was royal, to see that beauty.

And later, after a day of it, as we sat below, we felt our mad ship taking yet wilder leaps, bounding over yet more boisterous hollows, and shivering and exulting in every inch of her. She seemed filled with a fiery, unquiet life. She seemed inhuman, glorious, spiritual. One forgot that she was man's work. We forgot that we were men, She was alive, immortal, furious. We were her minions and servants. We were the star-dust whirled in the train of the comet. We banged our plates with the joy we had in her. We sang and shouted, and called her the glory of the seas.

There is an end to human glory. Greatness a period hath, no sta-ti-on. The end to our glory came when, as we sat at dinner, the door swung back from its hooks and a mate in oilskins bade us come on deck without stopping for our clothes. It was time. She was carrying no longer; she was dragging. To windward the sea was blotted in a squall. The line of the horizon was marked in a grey film. The glory of the sea had given place to greyness and grimness. Her beauty had become savage. The music of the wind had changed to a howl as of hounds.

And then we began to take it off her, to snug her down, to check her in her stride. We went to the cluelines and clued the royals up. Then it was, Up there, you boys, and make the royal fast. My Royal was the mizen-royal, a rag of a sail among the clouds, a great grey rag, which was leaping and slatting a hundred and sixty feet above me. The wind beat me down against the shrouds, it banged me and beat me, and blue the tears from my eyes. It seemed to lift me up the futtocks into the top, and up the topmast rigging to the cross-trees. In the cross-trees I learned what wind was.

It came roaring past with a fervour and a fury which struck me breathless. I could only look aloft to the yard I was bound for and heave my panting body up the rigging. And there was the mizen-royal. There was the sail I had come to furl. And a wonder of a sight it was. It was blowing and bellying in the wind, and leaping around like a drunken colt, and flying over the yard, and thrashing and flogging. It was roaring like a bull with its slatting and thrashing. The royal mast was bending to the strain of it. To my eyes it was buckling like a piece of whalebone. I laid out on the yard, and the sail hit me in the face and knocked my cap away. It beat me and banged me, and blew from my hands. The wind pinned me flat against the yard, and seemed to be blowing all my clothes to shreds, I felt like a king, like an emperor. I shouted aloud with the joy of that rastle with the sail. Forward of me was the main mast, with another lad, fighting another royal; and beyond him was yet another, whose sail seemed tied in knots. Below me was the ship, a leaping mad thing, with little silly figures, all head and shoulders, pulling silly strings along the deck. There was the sea, sheer under me, and it looked grey and grim, and streaked with the white of our smother.

Then, with a lashing swish, the rain-squall caught us. It beat down the sea. It blotted out the view. I could see nothing more but grey, driving rain, grey spouts of rain, grey clouds which burst rain, grey heavens which opened and poured rain. Cold rain. Icy cold rain. Rain which drove the dye out of my shirt till I left blue tracks where I walked. For the next two hours I was clueing up, and furling, and snugging her down. By nightfall we were under our three lower topsails and a reefed foresail course. The next day we were hove to under a weather cloth.

There are varieties of happiness; and, to most of us, that variety called excitement is the most attractive. On a grey day such as this, with the grass rotting in the mud, the image and memory of that variety are a joy to the heart. They are a joy for this, if for no other reason. They teach us that a little thing, a very little thing, a capful of wind even, is enough to make us exult in, and be proud of our parts in the pageant of life.

WITH a view to assisting the Baku naphtha industry and to supplying industries and shipping companies with fuel, it has been decided in the event of necessity being proved, to admit naphtha into ports on the Black Sea or on the Sea of Azov free of duty, and to reduce the duty on coal imported at those ports to 1 1/2 copecks per pood.

THE MINING DISASTER.

OUTBURST AT THE VICTIMS' FUNERAL.

PARLIAMENTARY RELIEF FUND OPENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Westphalian miners, at Courrieres, have recovered one hundred bodies, many being unrecognisable.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Thousands attended the funerals of the victims of the Courrieres disaster and most pathetic scenes were witnessed. Afterwards violent speeches were made demanding an investigation amid cries of "down with capitalists and murderers."

The miners at Courrieres have decided to demand an increase of wages.

The miners at Ostricourt have struck.

The Labourite members of the House of Commons have opened a Parliamentary fund for the relief of the sufferers at Courrieres.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Church Inventory to be Continued.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

M. Sarrien's new Cabinet is constituted as follows:—M. Bourgeois, Foreign Affairs; M. Poincare, Finance; and M. Briand, Public Worship. The Cabinet is chiefly remarkable for the inclusion of M. Clemenceau as Minister of the Interior who will control the forthcoming elections.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The New French Cabinet is described as the most advanced yet seen in France. They met yesterday and decided to continue the Church inventorying and follow M. Rouvier's foreign policy especially at Algeciras.

REFORMS IN THE COMMONS.

To Avoid Waste of Time.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, who was banqueted at the Reform Club, last night, made a speech in which he declared reform in the Procedure in the Commons is most urgently needed in order not to waste time over trivialities as was formerly the case.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT ZANZIBAR.

Visit to the Sultan.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and daughter have arrived at Zanzibar. They yesterday visited the Sultan and received a deputation of Indians.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

A volcanic eruption has taken place at Hawaii and Samoa in which three villages were destroyed.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The following is the result of the election for North Hants:—

Salter (Conservative) 4,852.
Verney (Liberal) 4,592.
Polden (Independent Liberal) 467 votes.

[At the General Election the poll was:—

Jeffreys (U).....	4,825
Verney (L).....	4,705
Majority.....	120

It will thus be seen that 381 more votes were recorded and that the Conservative candidate secured 27 more than the victor last time and his opponent, Mr. Verney 113 less. The kind candidate therefore got the bulk of the new votes. The election was necessitated by the sudden death a month ago of the Rt. Hon. A. E. Jeffreys. The new member is Mr. Clavell Salter, K. C., who unsuccessfully contested West Southwark at the General Election, was unanimously adopted as the Conservative candidate for the Basingstoke Division. Mr. Salter owns property at Basingfields, near Basingstoke. He was present at a recent meeting, of the Association and, in reply to a question, stated that he was a tariff reformer of the Chamberlain type. That night at Basingstoke Mr. Harry Verney was unanimously adopted as the Liberal candidate at a meeting of representative Liberals. A public meeting was afterwards held in the Corn Exchange in support of his candidature, Mr. Ernest Polden and a party of his friends visited Basingstoke and met with a hostile reception. Outside the ironworks he was pelted with mud and paper pellets as he drove up. Mr. Polden took refuge in a hotel. It is stated that he received an injury to the ear. Mr. T. Ernest Polden, put up in accordance with an arrangement entered into with an agent of the Divisional Liberal Association before the last contest. Mr. Polden was invited to come forward some months ago, but generously agreed to let Mr. Verney have a chance, the understanding being that if he (Mr. Verney) failed Mr. Polden should be the next candidate. Mr. Verney did not win, and, relying upon the promise, the supporters of Mr. Polden, on the lamented death of Mr. Jeffreys, immediately set their machinery in motion.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The House of Commons have adopted Sir J. Kitson's motion by 474 against 98.

[Sir J. Kitson's motion had for its object the recognition of "the people's fidelity to Free Trade and their determination to resist protection."]

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUET MARKERS' TOURNAMENT.

The following Markers' have been entered for the above Tournament which will commence on the 26th of March:—

Manekji Merwanji, Bangalore, Pudumji Merwanji, Poona; Jehangir Merwanji, Jodhpore; Kali Charan, Allahabad; Chintamon Dass, Calcutta, M. Baliah, Bangalore; and Hormuji Merwanji, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT GALE ALONG THE COAST.

Tremendous Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Many wrecks took place in a great gale, which raged last night. The steamer Colne foundered in the North Sea, and twelve of those who were on board perished.

Four Bluejackets were drowned by the capsizing of a picket-boat off Berehaven.

The Netherlands coast was flooded and great damage done with many fatalities.

CHEERFUL REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The revenue returns indicate the probability of the current year ending with a surplus of about £900,000 above the estimate.

The "Times" anticipates that according to present appearances there will be a surplus of about £1,750,000 for 1906-1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

REWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Major-General Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, is granted the Distinguished Service Reward of one hundred pounds yearly, in recognition of valuable services in the field.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Accountant-General in Burma, takes leave this summer on the retirement of Mr. Cox, Comptroller General, Mr. Branson will act in the appointment till Mr. Barrow is free to take it up permanently.

THE WEARING O' THE GREEN.

ENTHUSIASTIC IRISHMEN IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The St. Patrick's Day dinner in Calcutta will be held at the Bengal United Service Club. Already about fifty Irishmen have announced their intention of being present and the Army will be strongly represented, though Lord Kitchener's plans will prevent his attendance.

SERIOUS FIRE ON A STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Steamer Mahratta, at Dohadeerabad, caught fire on the 9th instant. Large quantities of jute and tea were destroyed.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

To-day a case commenced in Calcutta by Alex. Marsh against Mildred Grain and Maurice Bandman for breach of contract. Mr. Pugh, counsel for Marsh, opened the case at great length and was examining his client when the Court rose.

THE NEW RUPEE LOAN.

FOUR AND HALF CORES FOR RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

During the coming year 1906-07 the Government of India propose to raise a rupee loan of four and a half crores of Rupees for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation works. They reserve to themselves full liberty to vary the amount now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Lieutenant Nutting, Royal Irish Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Forbes, 1st Royal Scotts Fusiliers, is appointed as an Officer of a Company of gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Colonel Ramsay is appointed officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, Northern Command, vice General Barrett on leave.

Captain Taylor, 19th Lancers, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant, Imperial Cadet Corps.

Colonel Capper, D. S. O., East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Commandant, Indian Staff College, vice Brigadier-General Bayly.

Colonel Campbell, 40th Pathans, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, Army Head-Quarters, vice Colonel Woollcombe.

Lieutenant-General Sir O'Moore Creagh is transferred to the Rawalpindi Division, when Lieutenant-General Wodehouse vacates next month.

Major-General Collins, Inspector-General, Volunteers, is appointed to command the Mhow Division on the transfer of General Creagh.

ARRIVALS, MARCH, 14.

Captain G S Palmer, 98th Infantry, on leave, from Aurangabad.
Lt D S Graham, 128th Pioneers, on leave, from Quetta.
Lt D H Powell, 103rd M.L.I, on leave, from Balgaum.
Lt J F Parr, R F A on transfer, from Kirkee.
Lt R Pilfingar, Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Lt J M Young, the King's Own Regt, on leave, from Calcutta.
Lt G M Routh, R G A on leave, from Roorkee.
Major A C Ryme, S and T Corps, on leave, from Meerut.
Lt N Wilson, R W Fus, on leave, from Agra.
Lt H S C Scott, 2-4 Gurkhas, for embarkation, from Bakloh.
Lt A M Rundall, 1-2 Gurkhas, for embarkation, from Bakloh.
Lt G S Cooper, R F A for embarkation, from Jullundar.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 14.

Capt B Leicester, Cheshire Regt on duty to Quetta.
Major F C Logan Home, 23 L I to rejoin to Saugor.
Lt K W Pye, on transfer, from Dehra Dun.
Lt P W L B Smith, R. E, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

JOURNEY TO THE FRONTIER.

NEAR KANDAHAR.

QUETTA, MARCH 14.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess have spent a quiet day this morning. The Prince planted a hawthorn tree in the Residency compound on the spot where Sir Robert Sandeman pitched his tent on first reaching Quetta.

Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the officers of the Welsh Regiment, and in the afternoon visited the Military Hospital accompanied by General Smith-Dorrien.

To-night they leave for Chaman terminus of the frontier railways and fifty-seven miles from Kandahar. They arrive there to-morrow morning where the Prince presents colours to the 127th Baluch Regiment.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 14.

The R. I. M. S. Dufferin arrived from Cutch Mandvi, yesterday morning, with Major and Mrs. Buckle, Captain Bradley, second Lieutenants Jacob and Nixon, and 21 European details, and left the same evening for Khori creek to pick up His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and staff who are expected to arrive here to-morrow morning.

THE TIBETAN ENVOY IN CALCUTTA.

OBJECT OF THE MISSION.

PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Sarchund Shape, who has ridden with forty followers all the way from Lhassa to the Indian frontier in the record time of thirty-three days, is now here and is applying to the Government of India to recognise him as competent to negotiate. His mission appears to be to make the Government of India a belated offer from Chinese sources of the instalment of eight and one-third lakhs of rupees, being this first year's portion of the indemnity, for the repayment of which Great Britian holds the Chumbi Valley as guarantee. The Chumbi Valley is held pending the repayment of twenty-five lakhs of rupees due in three instalments, of which the first should have been forthcoming last January. There is also a condition which has so far been but partially fulfilled to the effect that the trade marts of Gyantse and Gartok must be kept open effectively.

The Shape is a dignified old Tibetan who is the third in the Council of four at Lhassa. This mission appears to be a move upon the part of China which last December announced its intention of itself finding the money to pay the indemnity in order to put an end to the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley. The Shape is not recognised by the Government of India as he has no credentials from his colleagues upon the Council at Lhassa.

FANATICISM RAMPANT IN WAZIRISTAN.

THE TRIPLE MURDER TO BE AVENGED.

FIVE OF THE CULPRITS SURRENDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Enquiries made in connection with the murders of Captain Bowring, Colonel Harman and Captain Donaldson revealed the existence in Southern Waziristan of a serious state of fanaticism. It was accordingly decided that the tribe who under their agreements with the Government of India, are bound to restrain their bad characters, should be called to account.

The terms imposed by Government which, as was announced to the tribe at Jandola on the 28th February last, comprised a fine of Rs. 26,000 and the stoppage of their entire allowances amounting to Rs. 70,000 per annum for a year or such longer period as might be necessary, unless they cleared themselves by good conduct and by surrendering for trial the persons suspected of complicity in the murders.

The Jirgas have brought in three of the five men whose surrender was desired and have undertaken to attempt to arrest the remaining two men, and on this understanding they have been permitted to depart to their homes.

THE NEW ARMY SECRETARIES.

WORK OF REORGANISATION TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

The newly appointed Secretaries in the Army Department and Supply Department, Colonels Bayly and Maconaghy, are now on their way to Calcutta where on their arrival the work of re-arrangement and re-adjustment of the new Departments will forthwith commence,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

REORGANISATION SANCTIONED.

The following postings in the Political Department have been settled:—

Younghusband to succeed Pears in Kashmir when the latter retires in June.

Major Pritchard to act for Meade at Baroda.

Captain E. Barnes to go to Kashmir as first assistant vice Major Windham who is to be employed in the Foreign Office on special duty.

Major Kennion to relieve Macpherson as Consul at Seistan.

Major C. J. Ducat to go to Beawar vice Peacock granted leave.

The reorganisation scheme of the Political Department has been sanctioned.

COMING INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The investiture at Government House on Monday the 19th will be private and informal and the public will not be invited to attend.

THE NIZAM AT THE HYDERABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 14.

His Highness the Nizam visited the Hyderabad Exhibition yesterday, and was received by his Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, K. C. I. E., and Nawab Liakut Jung Bahadur, Director of the Hyderabad Exhibition.

His Highness, who drove up in a motor-car, was shown over the entire building, and evinced great interest in the arts and industries of his State, having expressed satisfaction at all he had seen.

Prior to his departure his Highness intimated his intention of re-visiting the Exhibition.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO IN BOMBAY.

This admirable musical combination arrived in Bombay, from Colombo, a few days ago. Mademoiselle Henriette Murkens, Miss Edith Merrylees and Miss Agnes Whitehead compose the trio; the two former delighted Bombay audiences some two years ago, at the Town Hall, and at the Byculla and Yacht Clubs, and at other private musical parties, Miss Murkens as a gifted violinist and leader of the party, Miss Merrylees as a pianist of rare power. The lady vocalist who was then one of the associates returned home from Madras, the climate of the East, having proved too trying, and her place is now taken by Miss Agnes Whitehead. The extended tour undertaken by Miss Murkens, on her departure from Bombay, has been a brilliant and interesting success. At Calcutta and Darjiling, concerts were given and the Trio performed before Lord Curzon, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and other distinguished personages. At Mysore, the musicians played before the Maharajah of that State, and then going further East, they visited the Straits, Java, Siam, Cochin, Saigon, Tonquin, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin and Pekin, at all of which places they gave successful violin and pianoforte concerts. At the latter town Miss Murkens, and her companion after dining at the British Legation, gave a recital in the theatre attached to that Embassy. This concert was attended by the foreign and Chinese officials, who proved a most appreciative audience. The stay at Pekin was a distinctly interesting experience, Sir Robert Hart, himself an enthusiast for music, entertained Miss Murkens and her companion, his Chinese orchestra, the members of which had been trained under that distinguished official, playing during dinner with singularly happy effect. Though the Chinese musical scale and instruments are no adequate preparation for the acquisition of our western ideas of music, this Chinese band had by careful training acquired considerable skill. Siam offered a field for several successful concerts, as did Hongkong and Shanghai. A rest of four months at home followed the completion of this tour, and Miss Murkens and her associates have now come back to the East with an extensive repertory, to which many new items have been added. Since leaving London, they have been to Madras, where they appeared at Government House, and in Ceylon, they gave several concerts, H. R. H. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein being present at one recital in Colombo.

Next Saturday at 9-30 p. m. in the Town Hall, the Ladies' Trio will give a grand concert in which they will be ably assisted by Mr. Edgar Faulkner. We hope they will have a bumper house, for an unusually attractive programme will be performed by this talented and accomplished Musical Trust.

EDUCATION IN BANSDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSDA, MARCH 5.

In honour of the auspicious occasion of the installation day of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, the distribution of prizes, consisting of class books and clothing to the successful students of the town schools, took place in the hall of the Indra Vilas Palace. On account of the illness of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, the Heir-Apparent K. S. Indrasinhji presided. There was a large gathering of students and influential and leading gentlemen and officers of the State. The premises of the hall presented a very gay and lively appearance, being prettily decorated with flags and festoons of flowers. The Heir-Apparent was loudly cheered by the students on his entering the hall. At the outset the students went through a programme of songs specially composed in honour of the occasion, after which the Report on the State education was read by the Educational Inspector of the State, and it was appropriately replied by the Heir-Apparent, granting, among other things, promotions to those teachers who worked well and concessions for the furtherance of education which elicited loud applause. Other speeches—one from a State scholar and the other from the Head Master in charge followed on the importance of the English education and rule. The prizes were then distributed by the Heir-Apparent. The distribution of sweetmeats, pan supari, and attar gulab closed the proceedings. All the schools and offices were closed and the guns were fired in honour of the occasion.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE IN CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANTA CRUZ, WEDNESDAY.

An early start was made from the parade ground this morning in the direction of the ranges. Here the order to dismount was given and the Corps advanced in skirmishing order to perform independent firing at a number of chatties which were about nine hundred yards distant, and incidentally chiefly out of sight. However several hits were recorded and a return was made to the Parade Ground when mounted drill was performed.

The men are smartening up wonderfully and the lines kept in advancing and retiring would not discredit a regular Corps. The morning was cool and pleasant and some good hard work was put in before falling out for breakfast. Preparations are well ahead for the scouting competition, which is one of the most interesting items of the training and a point on which Major Cuffe is particularly keen.

CONCERT AT THE Y. W. C. A.

There will be a "Time and Talents" Concert this evening, in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, at 9-30 p.m. in aid of the Holiday Home recently purchased in Lanowli. This Home is intended to promote the health and recreation of the young persons whom the Time and Talents Association desires to benefit. The programme for this evening, is an attractive one, comprising songs sung by Miss Willis, Miss Baker, Miss Russell, Mr. Edgar Faulkner and Miss Spilling, piano selections played by Mrs. Millard and Miss Grogan, and Miss Muir-Mackenzie will give Wagner's "Preislied" on the violin. Tickets, to be had at the door, are two rupees and one rupee each.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 17th instant.

Third Challenge Cup Race.—Start at 3-15 p.m. Time limit 7-15 p.m. Course No. 10 followed by No. 14. From Committee vessel round Sunk Rock Lighthouse, leaving it to port, thence round a mark boat, or buoy placed a quarter of a mile west of Gull Island, round Committee vessel, leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee vessel. Length of course 17·4 miles.

"B" Class Handicap Race.—Start at 3-30 p.m. Time limit 7-15 p.m. Course No. 12. From the Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, round the Committee vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, thence to the Committee vessel. Length of course 11·2 miles.

Tomtit and Small Boat Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mr. H.R. Greaves. Course No. 5 followed by No. 2.—Start at 3-45 p.m. Time limit 7-15 p.m. From Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock, round Committee vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy, round mark boat with "R" flag at South Troop ship Buoy leaving all to starboard, and thence to Committee vessel. Length of course 9·5 miles.

Ships Boat Race.—Start 4 p.m. T[illegible] 7-15 p.m. Course No. 11. From Committee [illegible]und North Karanja Buoy round South [illegible]uoy, and thence to Committee vessel, leav[illegible]s to starboard. Length of course 8·8 mile[illegible]

CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

A MEETING of churchmen interested in the "Cathedral Improvement scheme" was held in the Cathedral Girls High Schools, Bombay, last evening. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided, and amongst those present were the Rev. W. A. Dickins, acting Archdeacon, the Hon. E. M. H. Fulton, Mr. Justice Batty, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, N. S. Glazebrook, J. P. Watson Durnford, A. K. Leslie, Wadia, Bowen, Medley, Captain S. Andrews, Commander Black, Major Oldfield and many others. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Sir Seyning Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir Walter Hughes.

The Lord Bishop observed they had met to consider a scheme for improving the Cathedral. He felt he could hardly approach that subject without a reference to the older scheme for a new Cathedral on a different site which he found in existence—more or less in a position of suspended animation—on his arrival in Bombay now over two years ago. He did not propose to enter into the merits or demerits of that particular scheme, but it was, at that time, in the condition that it could either be dropped or taken up. He was very anxious, as far as possible to carry out the wishes of his predecessor, but from what he heard it did not seem to him that there was sufficient enthusiasm behind the scheme. He asked Archdeacon Scott to make it known to the laymen of the Diocese that he (the Bishop) was perfectly willing to take up the scheme if there was a body of public opinion behind it. His Lordship said that in moving about the Diocese he found there was absolutely no enthusiasm on behalf of a New Cathedral. He thought they could safely say that that scheme had died a natural death, and he only wanted to make it clear that it was not through any want of sympathy on his part. If the Diocese had liked he would willingly have taken up the scheme, but it would have been absurd on his part to have forced that scheme forward without the express desire of the Diocese. In due course it was mentioned to him that if they were not to have a new Cathedral, they might at least do something to improve the present building and make it more worthy of the Church in Bombay. He thought a great deal would be done in the way of improving the Cathedral. They had already had a small meeting at which his Excellency was present when various improvements were considered. The scheme was as follows:—Part 1. Restoration and improvement of organ at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,500. Part 2. Installation of electric light and fans at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,500. Part 3. New Choir Stalls, Bishop's throne and pulpit at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,400. His Lordship remarked that that made a total amount of Rs. 52,400, and it was for them to consider whether they would adopt the scheme in its entirety or any particular part. They were all agreed that a considerable sum of money must be spent on the organ, and they ought to spare no pains to give Mr. Faulkner the very best of instruments. A great deal could be said in favour of electric fans as the present punkas were most distracting. Electric fans were much cleaner, and would make a great deal of difference to the Church in the matter of light. In regard to the pulpit and choir stalls he thought they ought to have something better. He thought they would be wise to go for the scheme as a whole as all these matters were really important. They could appeal to the Diocese and to the friends at home and he anticipated no difficulty in raising the necessary amount. He did not think that the scheme would adversely effect, or be detrimental to Church work in the Diocese, and neither ought it to interfere with the needs of the Church in other directions. They had already made an encouraging start. In addition to a sum of Rs. 1,000 already subscribed to the organ fund, there had been received an anonymous promise of Rs. 1,000. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie wished to give a handsome memorial pulpit, a humbler member of the congregation keenly interested in the scheme was prepared to give one month's wages. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Batty proposed that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that steps be taken to carry out certain improvements in the Bombay Cathedral. The first thing was the restoration of the organ, secondly, the installation of the electric light and fans, and thirdly new choir stalls, pulpit and Bishop's throne.

A gentleman suggested that for the small sum mentioned the whole of the scheme, ought to be easily carried out within twelve months.

It was suggested that a Committee be formed to go thoroughly into the matter and submit a report. When they found that the money was coming in then they could go thoroughly into the details, and see what precisely should be done.

Mr. Faulkner, the Cathedral organist, then gave some details of the various imperfections in the organ and the estimates which he had obtained for putting it in order.

The Bishop remarked that of course the organ was the first thing that must be attended to.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. H. R. Greaves and carried unanimously, Mr. Cuffe remarking that it would be a very great source of regret to regular attendants at the Cathedral if the services were seriously impaired by their laxity in getting the organ attended to. He thought they could not be too anxious to put the organ in repair at the earliest possible moment. The electric light was a thing which was nowadays a part of their daily lives, and it would certainly be cooler for those who attended the Cathedral during the hot weather. He was surprised in looking up the past history of the Cathedral to find that about the year 1669 Mr. Chaplain Cobbe built a church for the service of God in that City, and he managed to getin a sum of about Rs. 60,000, more even than was now asked, when the English population of the City was very large by comparison with what it was when the Church was built.

Mr. N. S Glazebrook proposed that the Committee be authorised to issue an appeal to churchmen for subscriptions towards the Bombay Cathedral Improvements scheme and be requested to address Government with a view of obtaining a grant towards the cost of the proposed improvements. Mr. Glazebrook said he had taken the trouble to look up a short history of the Cathedral to see what had been done in the way of contributions in past years. He found that the first subscription fund was started with the object of building the church in the year 1669. The foundation-stone was laid in that year but it was not till 1710 that the church was opened, the first service being held on Christmas Day. In 1817 the Church was consecrated by Bishop Carr and the trust-deed was signed. Twenty years after a Cathedral Improvement Scheme was started by the members of the Congregation; and in 1838 money was collected towards improving the Cathedral. Then they rebuilt the Tower in 1860 another scheme was started with a great idea of building a Cathedral on another site. The money then collected was spent in rebuilding the whole of the Cathedral however, which took four or five years. The records showed that it was not till 1863 that it was finally finished, when additional seats were obtained and a new pulpit erected. That was what had been done in the past, and it only showed what they might do now if they only persevered. If two hundred years ago a few Christian Churchmen were able to build a church how much more were they able to do now? When they came to think of it there was every encouragement to them to follow the example of those few Christian men and women, and he felt sure their present scheme could be carried to a successful termination.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton said he hoped any balance left over after the improvements they now had in view were completed should be devoted to doing something to the fabric, which in future years would of course require attention.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. T. W. Cuffe seconded by Captain S. Andrews, and carried unanimously:—That the following gentlemen be asked to form a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying out the Cathedral Improvement Scheme—Patron H. E. Lord Lamington, President, the Lord Bishop, Vice-President, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Walter Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Sir S. Edgerley and the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, and the following Committee, General Greenfield, Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Col. Owen, Commander Black, Mr. B. A. Reddie, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Capt Perry Mr. E. Faulkner, Major Oldfield, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. R J. Hunt, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Col. Dimmock, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. C. E. Durnford, Mr. F. W. Cresswell, Mr. S. Lund, Col. Oliver, Rev. H. Foote, and Rev. W. A. Dickins Honorary Secretary.

On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Fulton a vote of thanks was accorded to the Bishop.

It was announced that two donations, one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 300 had been promised at the meeting.

ROYAL SCOTS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will hold their half-yearly Boxing Tournament at the Gymnasium, Colaba, on the nights of the 19th, 20th and 21st March. The events will be well contested, not only by the men of their own Regiment but also by the Blue Jackets and Volunteers and the entertainment bids fair to be a great success.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Too Many Doctors.

THE COMING OF MI-CAREME.

M. FALLIERES BLUE TIE.

PARIS, FEB. 22.

THERE are too many doctors in Paris; it is impossible for everyone to live. Their grievances have found expression in a curious novel entitled Pauvres Docteurs, and written by Dr. Lucien Nass. The hero is a young medical man named Cadour, who though clever and devoted, finds it almost impossible to get a living. He sets up his professional brassplate at Grenelle, in the working-class district. An old doctor comes to him and upbraids him for his temerity in imagining that he will be able to make his way honestly in Paris. Consider these figures, he says, to his young confrere. There are 2,700,000 people in Paris. From this number subtract the seven hundred thousand who are treated in hospitals and dispensaries. That leaves two millions amongst 3,500 doctors, or one practitioner to six hundred patients. If allowance be made for the charlatans, institutes, academies, etc., the number available for treatment by the legitimate profession is 400—an impossible figure for the man who wishes to live. The novel accuses the Parisian of meanness with regard to the medical profession; he will spend a hundred francs a month at the cafe, but will scheme to get his medicine free. The most singular of the accusations put into the mouths of characters in the book is that of magisterial severity towards the genuine practitioner and in favour of the quack.

There is a haunted house at Vincennes. Every night, towards dawn, are heard mysterious noises. Some spirit hand knocks on the partition wall dividing a bedroom from a living room. This particular house forms part of buildings belonging to the Department of War, in which a quantity of military material is stored. It is situated on the edge of the Bois de Vincennes (the Bois de Boulogne of the east end of Paris). The victims of the ghost are a worthy couple named Galichet, the good man being one of the keepers of the wood. A week ago he and his wife were awakened by loud rappings on the partition wall. Galichet sprang out of bed, and went into the adjoining room, but no creature in mortal guise could he discover. The phenomenon has been repeated each night since. It always occurs at four o'clock. Friends and neighbours have watched with Galichet, but the spirit-rapper is still as intangible as ever. Tas whole neighbourhood undertakes ghost-hunts of an evening now. Even the military authorities are concerned to pierce the mystery, and have ordered an inquiry. A ghost court-martial would be new in military history. It suggests a new denouement to Lights Out—so happily named for a ghostly ending.

Great things are in preparation for Mi-Careme (March 22). The carnival is going to be greater, brighter, and more wonderful than for years past. Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Belgian Queens will sit beside the Queens of Paris as they ride in triumph through the streets. There will be many picturesque features. Three cars will be given up to societies from Calais. The first will represent the fishing industry—fishermen and women engaged in the fish-curing, in their quaint local costume; the second will be the lifeboat men, accompanied by the famous coxswain, Thomas, who has been decorated with the Legion of Honour for innumerable acts of bravery, and the third will typify the lace trade of the ancient "Key of France." A young woman, chosen by the workgirls in the factories of Calais, will stand for this delicate industry in her own fair person, and on either side of her will be two charming models from the Rue de la Paix representing Elegance and Fashion. Ordinarily the camelot is much in request for the harlequinade, but this year the committee intends to engage professional clowns and entertainers who will amuse the public en route. There will be the habitual revue by costumed persons of topics of the moment, and the clou will be Peace, or the Union of the People—the subject of the central car.

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The Immortals are perpetually showing how mortal they are. M. Alexandre Ribot and M. Maurice Barres are no sooner elected to the famous Forty than there is another vacancy, caused by the death of Cardinal Perraud. Who is to be the new Academician? This is the new drawing room game, to find the man amongst a dozen candidates. There is a battalion of youngish men of merit who have established, or are establishing, their fame, either in the book-world or on the stage. There is Alfred Capus, the hero of a hundred successes at the Comedie Francaise and elsewhere; there is Brieux, who has shown his great capacity as a playwright in Les Hannetons, now attracting the town to the Renaissance. There is Donnay, too, and Porto-Riche, both of whom have written plays that count. But if you take a wider sweep and leave the theatre for the printing press, you will find Paul Margueritte and Octave Mirbeau making serious bids for a fauteuil beneath the dome. Both have contributed to the best romance of the day, and the former, at least, is actively identified with a movement to lighten the marriage yoke when it binds an ill-assorted pair. Lastly, there is the actor Mounet Sully, the Irving of the French stage, and the veteran journalist Catulle Mendes. Both have claims.

The happiest sentiments are inspired by the visit to London of the musicians of the Grade, just as they were by the reception of the County Council. Some writers are concerned to know whether the Gallic character will be changed as the result of so much fraternisation. One may expect, no doubt, some modifications of the native temperament under the influence of the Briton. Perhaps, also, a new element of tolerance will come into French political life. The observer, here is constantly struck with the intense respect for the past that characterises the Englishman, which yet does not prevent his readiness to make experiment. His broad-mindedness is borne witness to by the appointment of Mr. Lowther to the chair of a Liberal House of Commons. Some have not failed to remark that while the entente is an excellent thing in international relations, a little of it at home would probably have saved some of the painful scenes connected with the taking of the inventories. That, certainly, seems to be one of the lessons to be learned from friendship with England.

President Fallieres seems to have the courage of his convictions in small things, and it may be that he will impress his personality on the Government much more markedly than his predecessor ventured to do. He showed his dislike of ceremony by presiding over his first Cabinet Council in a blue lounge suit, set off with one of the long, flowing blue ties with white spots to which he has been faithful all his life. The Ministers, who had all come in solemn frock coats, were somewhat taken aback by the President's free-and-easy costume, but the hearty handshake with which he greeted them soon set them at their ease. M. Fallieres did not display the slightest hesitation or nervousness. Without waiting for any invitation to take his seat, he installed himself at the head of the table, and commenced his duties with a little speech in which he told his Ministers that he intended to be quite frank with them, and criticise them freely if he thought it necessary. This, he intimated, was the best way of showing that he did not wish to pursue a personal policy of his own.

With this preamble, M. Fallieres called on the Premier to open the business of the Council. In the various subjects which came under discussion M. Fallieres intervened frequently, sometimes dissenting, in a friendly way, from the arguments put forward, and sometimes expressing his agreement quite spontaneously. The Council, said one of its members after it was over, resembled a sensible committee-meeting. M. Loubet preferred to hear what others had to say and then sum up from his own point of view, but M. Fallieres joins in the fray and hold his own. He forms his own ideas and defends them with as much conviction as if the entire responsibility of the decision rested with him. M. Fallieres publicly stated, imme-

distely after his election, that he did not intend to allow any of his constitutional rights as President, to fall into abeyance, nor would he shirk the duties of his high position; and he seems to be trying to fulfil this pledge.

For the moment, opinion is perfectly calm on the subject of Morocco. Every one believes that the Plenipotentiaries are in process of formulating an agreement which, if it does not give satisfaction to France and Germany, will at least remove the danger of a serious rupture. An idea that is prevalent and finds expression in correspondence from Algeciras, is that Italy may be asked to do the policing. She has no ambition to undertake such a mandate, but she would concur in the arrangement if, thereby, the interests of an accord are served. Obviously it is better, if France is not to have the duty, that it should be conferred upon another Mediterranean Power. The conviction grows that the net result of the Conference will be nothing at all, and the French public is already accustoming itself to that view. The Mar-Chica incident must not be exaggerated. It has no real effect upon French policy or the French attitude towards the Mizbier. The company at Mar-Chica appears to be engaged in supplying the Pretender with munitions of war, it has been discovered by the French Government at Madrid and Fez. The Spaniards, equally with the Moors, complain of the company's activity, their argument being that Mar-Chica is in rivalry with the port of Melilla. The Conference has given the policing of this coast into the hands of Spain, but until the deliberations are ended and the decisions promulgated, it is the Sultan who is empowered to deal with contraband. Hence, France has little to say with regard to this new turn in the conflict between the Mizbren and the unauthorised group of persons who are responsible for the factory at Mar-Chica.

There is an astonishing blossoming of canvases in Paris at this moment. The Women Painters, have an exhibition to themselves in the Grand Palais, which will be occupied, two months later by the two salons; there are, also, shows at the different art galleries and clubs, as for instance, the Cercle Volney and the Automobile Club. In the latter, a too brilliant electric light beats cruelly upon the work in pigment of a hundred artists. M. Roll, president of the Official, salon, has two pictures of considerable merit, one Effect d'Orage—storm effects in the midst of a landscape of trees—and another Tristesse—perhaps the pick of the exhibition—representing a man weeping in the midst of melancholy autumnal nature. M. Jean Veber is famous for the picturesque savagery with which he depicts life in curious phases. His group of pictures deals with the night side of Paris, with their usual cruel truth. M. Abel Faivre, so well-known as a caricaturist with a particularly severe pencil, is an idealist of the most refined order when he comes to painting portraits. His is quite the English note. In the Femmes Peintres there is nothing particularly striking, except a generals lack of real talent. Really, some of these ladies should divert their energies to other channels—say, a little plain needlework. Just as you meet portraits, and endless portraits, in the clubs, in the Women Painters you meet flowers, interminable bouquets of flowers. It is interesting to remark that the classic painter of flowers, Nille, Madeleine Lemaire, has just been decorated with the Legion of Honour. Altogether a very satisfactory award.

THE SABATHU LEPER ASYLUM.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The funds of this Asylum are very low. There is very little in hand to make payments for the monthly food supply. We have here a small cottage for the accommodation of a limited number of European lepers. This was built some years ago and is now full and has been so most of the time. Had we the room, we could take in more European lepers, as others have applied for admittance. A new cottage for European leper men is much needed.

This Asylum was originally opened and supported by the officers and men of the Regiments stationed here and was for the accommodation of Indian lepers, of whom there are many in this District. It has been gradually enlarged until now nearly 100 inmates can be accommodated. We admit all Indian lepers, both men and women, who apply, hence we are more than full all the time, and if it were not for the necessity of asking help at this time for the purchase of food, I would wish to ask for funds for the erection of a new building or two. In the past friends have very generously helped in the support of this Asylum, and so we come again hoping for the same generous support, otherwise we will be of the necessity of refusing admittance to more lepers and may be of sending some away.

Contributions may be sent to the Alliance Bank of Simla to be credited to the "Sabathu Leper Asylum Fund," or sent direct to the Superintendent.

A yearly report, with statement of properly audited accounts, is published and is sent to all contributors or subscribers, and can be had by any one on application.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lepar Asylum.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At the Morgue, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, continued his inquiry regarding the death of Kashibai, the Hindu woman, who was crushed to death by the partial fall of a house at Cheera Bazaar on the 23rd February last. Superintendent Stanford led the evidence.

Rama Hari, a labourer, said the mistri told him to remove the tiles from above the portion of the south wall. Tiles were removed from both slopes of the roof. The west side was wholly stripped; the east side was stripped about half the extent only. Witness exceeded the mistri's order, because he thought it better not to have weight on the roof. The work of removing tiles occupied one day and that was eight days before the fall. No tiles were removed during the two days preceding the fall when the carpenters were absent. There was no apprehension of danger before the fall that he knew of. A prop was put up to the roof on the day the tiles were removed and another four days before the fall. The carpenter, who put up the two props had disappeared. The mistri ordered the props to be put up on account of the beam over the south wall.

Dewa Babia, labourer, deposed that some days before the fall, the middle part of the south wall had been removed and new posts were put up in place of the wall. Witness was aware of no danger before the occurrence. He heard the head carpenter say to the mistri three days before the fall to remove the tiles. The mistri said "Let the tiles be." The carpenter said that if the tiles were not removed the carpenters would not come to work. Two days before the fall the carpenters stopped work. No tiles were removed in those two days. The carpenters returned to work on the morning of the fall.

Shapurji Chanjibhoy, the mistri, said he had taken a contract for repairing the house. Under the contract the responsibility of carrying out the work lay on him. The contract was to replace rotten beams, joists and planks by new ones. He was not to touch the outer walls. While carrying out the repairs he found the beam on the top of the part of the ground floor south wall partly rotten. He suggested to the owner to remove the whole middle portion of the wall about ten feet in breadth above that beam, and rebuild the wall after taking out the beam. The owner consented. Witness consulted the engineer, Mr. Merwanji Maneckji Mistri who gave him instructions as to how the wall should be removed.

At this stage further inquiry was adjourned till Saturday.

The case of a European ex-soldier named D. Quinn, who was recently declared a vagrant and sent to the Calcutta Workhouse, is one which might, with advantage, be enquired into by the Military authorities. Quinn stated in Court that he was formerly in the Garrison Artillery, that he was homeless and destitute and could get no work.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOLS.

PRIZES TO GIRLS.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Alexander Native Girls' English Institution was held yesterday afternoon in the Bombay Town Hall, H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Agakhan presiding. Dr. M. B. Colah, Honorary Secretary of the Institution, read the report for the past year, which showed that at the close of the year, there were 122 pupils in the school, a slight decrease compared with the year previous. Of these 132 girls, 108 were Parsees, 23 Hindoos, and 1 Mussalman. It remained a matter of continued surprise that a school conducted under a European lady-superintendent, assisted by lady teachers, which was open to all the communities, and was thus calculated to secure a very desirable friendly inter-communion among them, should be taken to little advantage of by the Mussalmans in this city. The results of the last Matriculation examination was satisfactory on the whole. Of the 14 pupils sent, 8 passed. Of late, drawing having been made compulsory 23 pupils were sent up for the Government School of Art first grade examination; of these 12 passed under all heads. Three of these twelve were Hindus. The examiners in English, mathematics and chemistry, Urdu, Gujrati, Geography and History, drawing, needlework, embroidery, and music, had given opinions reflecting credit on the teachers of these different branches of arts and instruction. Miss M. Ashworth, Inspectress of Girls' schools had stated that the staff was adequate and sufficient; in domestic economy, a fair amount of preparation had been done. Miss Ashworth stated, in conclusion, that taking the school as a whole the work done was promising. The school was not a proprietary concern; still, it had to depend on the generous support of the well-to-do and intelligent public. The directors acknowledged, with satisfaction and gratitude, several donations received during the year, among which were: Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. D. and R. J. Tata in memory of their mother Bai Hirabai; Rs. 500, from Sir Sassoon J. David; Rs. 300 from Mr. Darasha P. Nanavati, for giving an annual prize, out of the interest, in memory of his deceased daughter, Meherbhanu. Miss Green, the lady superintendent vacated her post on 31st October, on obtaining another post at Cotacamund. Miss K. M. Burn, B. A. was appointed in her room. The music class had been recently reorganised, and placed in charge of Miss G. Wylie, a Licentiate of the London College of Music and a teacher of great experience. Besides the regular pupils, the class was open to others also. The directors trusted that parents, desirous of giving their daughters a sound and practical musical training would avail themselves of this class. (Applause.)

A programme of recitations, music and calisthenics having been creditably gone through by the girls. His Highness the Agakhan addressed the meeting. He said that before he offered a few remarks at this late hour, he hoped, he would be permitted to assure the Committee of the schools, that it had given him great pleasure to comply, with their most kind invitation to him to take the chair that evening. Apart from the very excellent objects that the Committee had in view, there was an additional attraction for him to take part in the proceedings. His friend, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, if he would allow him to say so, his friend's father, was the founder of this educational institution, the Alexandra Schools, and Mr. Manackji Cursetji, the founder, was a great friend of his grand-father, the first Agakhan. In fact, he believed he was right in saying that Mr. Manackji was one of the first gentleman who visited the first Agakhan on his arrival from Persia into India; and ever after they remained on cordial terms. To him personally, the kindness of the founder of the school was great, though he was but a child then. Recently, he had had to do a bit of railway travelling in some parts of India, and he had been perusing on his journey, two large volumes given to him by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, containing the history of this institution, with no small amount of pleasure and instruction. As he went through the pages, he came across the numerous difficulties the founder had to encounter in the early sixties, when female education was not recognised as a part of national progress. So late, as even the early sixties, he had to experience great trouble in starting the institution; which, but few persons could have imagine would have been raised, within a few decades, to such a state of perfection. Not only were the English and Gujerati languages taught in it but French, and he should say excellent French, as he had been able to testify that evening, formed a part of the curriculum. There was no greater method of profitable education for young people, be they girls or boys then to teach them at least two foreign languages, nothing gave such power to intellect as the habit and ease of changing thoughts and expressions from one language to another, without an effort. Physical education he was glad to note, had not been forgotten. (Sir Pherozshah Mehta. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was more important than it for girls to develop their brain, mere mental development, without physical exercise, could never be sufficient. In this connection, he was glad to mention, that there was a movement afoot for starting a ladies' gymnasium in Bombay. He had, for many years, firmly believed that the future of the country depended on the number of not only educational institutions, but also of gymnasiums including the sort of ladies' gymnasiums, which would shortly come into existence. He also hoped that the future of this institution would be as splendid as its past, and that it would continue to attract students from wider areas and from more communities than it had been doing hitherto. (Loud applause.)

Lady D. M. Petit then distributed the prizes, which were valuable, and were selected with rare discrimination.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Petit, and to H. H. the Agakhan; for the trouble they had been good enough to take. This was responded to heartily, and cheers were raised. H. H. the Agakhan suitably acknowledged the honour that had been done to Lady Petit, and to him that evening. Presentation of flowers, concluded the proceedings.

A DISHONEST PUBLIC SERVANT.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, have disposed of an application for revision made by Antaji Narayen Despande, Kulkarni of Uchai, in the Javli Taluka, Satara District, who had been convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, of committing criminal breach of trust as a public servant on three different charges, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine, to suffer an additional term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 12 were ordered to be paid to each of the three complainants, namely, Padujirao Bawajirao, Gangajirao Balaji, and Tanu, wife of Govinda, all of whom were cultivators. Complainants had received from Government Rs. 12 each, in the year 1897, as takavi advances for subsistence. In March 1899, they had re-paid the sums to the accused, who was then acting as "Kulkarni" for his father. He passed to them receipts for the same; but he misappropriated the moneys, and failed to credit them to Government. When the Mamlatdar of Bamanoli collected the people to hear the announcement about the takavi remission, the accused became afraid of a disclosure, and swore a sacred oath to the complainants that he would repay to them their money. They went to him afterwards, but he refused to make the payments he had promised. In these circumstances, the prosecution against him arose. The accused in his petition to the Judges of the High Court emphatically denied that the signature to the receipts were his, and averred that the prosecution had been got-up against him by two persons, who were not well-disposed towards him. As the assessors and the Judge had agreed in holding the accused guilty of the charges, his petition was dismissed, by the Judges, who confirmed the conviction and the sentence passed upon him.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 27th January amounted to Rs 1,515 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,049. Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 27th January were Rs. 5,833, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,752.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 27th January, amounted to Rs. 43,099 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 31,019. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th January were Rs. 1,67,987, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 96,838.

EMPIRE LEAGUE AT KARACHI.

PRIZES TO GIRLS.

Monday, the 5th March, will henceforth be the anniversary of the day on which the first Indian Branch of the British Empire League, came into existence. At the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., some two hundred of Karachi's leading citizens—Indian as well as European—assembled at the Frere Hall, with the object of giving concrete form to the necessary constitution and machinery of management. A platform had been erected at the south end of the large Hall, and an imperial touch was added by the display, amidst other decorations, of the principal flags of the Empire.

By the invitation of the local Members of the League, the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., occupied the chair. The Commissioner opened the proceedings by saying that he felt much honoured by the invitation to preside at the inauguration of the first branch of the Empire League in Karachi, an invitation which he had special pleasure in accepting as being in the fullest sympathy with the general ideas which had suggested the calling of the meeting.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in a very eloquent appeal to the patriotism of his audience, moved the first and principal resolution of the evening, viz:—That a Local Branch of the British Empire League now be formed to be called the British Empire League, Karachi Branch. In putting forward the resolution Mr. Beaman said that he was sure it would be heartily welcomed by all present. Whatever differences of opinion might exist amongst his hearers on other subjects, there was one upon which few indeed East of Suez were found—they were all Imperialists. This mighty and majestic Empire of ours, won by warriers swords consolidated by commerce and wielded by justice, had overshadowed and covered the whole habitable world with peace—and piece-goods (laughter). It was a great fact: the map showed it. The imperial ideal was a great and inspiring ideal: the assembly that evening showed it. But it was not enough to cherish the most magnificent ideal; it must be lived up to and Karachi was going to do it. Karachi had until recenly been relegated perhaps too much to the position of a Cinderella, but she was soon about to take her proper place first as the princess, afterwards as the Queen of the imperial cities of the East. Everyone knew that; or if he didn't it was not the fault of those who had the regal interests of Karachi closest at heart. (Laughter). Few places when they were pushed could do it better than Karachi. And in the matter of this dissemination of the Imperial spirit through the means of local branches of the Empire League, she was taking the lead and showing the way, as she intended soon to do in other matters, relatively backward in Municipal affairs like Rangoon, Bombay and Calcutta. (Loud laughter.) The Hon'ble Mr. Webb seconded the proposal which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. H. C. Mules, Collector of Karachi, next proposed the constitution of the new Branch of the League, as follows:—

Karachi Branch of the British Empire League shall consist of an unlimited number of Associates and Members.

Note.—An Associate is one who contributes Rs. 5 per annum, and a Member one who contributes Rs. 16 or more per annum to the Funds of the League. (Both Members and Associates are entitled to the British Empire Review free of charge.)

Mr. H. T. Robson, in seconding the proposal, laid stress on the fact that it was not intended that the Karachi Branch of the British Empire League should be confined only to Europeans. Whilst the main object of the League was to secure the permanent unity of the Empire, the intention of the Karachi Branch was to discuss and consult freely with their fellow-subjects how this end could best be attained.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

Sir Edmund Cox, Bart., next proposed the names of those who should form the first Managing Committee of the new Branch of the League. Prefacing his remarks with an appeal for the observance, as a public holiday and day of rejoicing of "Empire Day" (24th May) the speaker put forward the following names:—Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., a most keen imperialist; Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Kelly, Commanding the Karachi Brigade of the 4th Division of the Indian Army,—an old and popular Sindhi; Mr. T. Agelasto, Head of the Karachi Agency of one of the largest merchant firms in the world—Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Kinglitter, the valued Commandant of the South Wazi Borderers; Professor S. C. Shahani, the distinguished scholar of the Sind Arts College; Mr. H. C. Mules one of our leading Civilians; Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw, the great landlord; Mr. Motiram S. Advani, Joint Judge of the District Court, Karachi, and a very devoted worker in the public interest; Mr. A. Thole and Mr. H. T. Robson, prominent representatives of the mercantile community; Sir Edmund Cox, Bart., Commissioner of Police, Sind; Mr. Ghulamali G. Chagla, a prominent member of the Muhammadan community; the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and Mr. A. H. Youngbusband, Head of the Administration of the Province of Sind—the last two named to be, respectively, Vice-President and President of the Local Branch of the League.

The proposal was briefly seconded by Lieut.-Colonel King-Hunter and carried "nem con."

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, at the invitation of the Chairman, then addressed the meeting on the subject of "The Empire and the League." It was a remarkably eloquent and fervent address, and was received with tremendous applause.

After a unanimous vote of thanks; to the Chair the first part of the meeting came to a close. This was followed by vocal and instrumental music to which the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Mr. Young Lady Cox, Mrs. Northern and Mr. Negreponte, contributed, the whole making a very agreeable conclusion to a most successful evening.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present:—Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

A letter from the Municipal Secretary reported that at a meeting of the Corporation, held on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Standing Committee:—Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damother Thackersey and Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master, a Government resolution of the 8th March intimated that Mr. W. L. B. Souter and Sir Sassoon David, Kt., had been re-appointed members of the Committee.

The letter and resolution were recorded.

The Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. John Fleming and Co. of 50 cast steel naves, 25 cases iron axles, 50 bearing plates and 50 grease caps required for repairs to Municipal carts at a cost of Rs 1,578.

The report was recorded.

The Commissioner also reported that he had leased eighteen plots of land at Cleveland Bunder to various parties for use as firewood depots for a period of one year.

The report was recorded.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner applying for sanction to remove certain unauthorized work done at Mr. J. Hemingway's premises, 20, Mazagon road, to which objection was taken on the ground that the posts used were of less dimensions than required by the building bye-laws, were not securely placed in masonry, that the roof was not properly and securely framed with trusses, etc.

The memorandum was referred to a sub-committee for report.

Consideration was given to a resolution of the Corporation to the effect that in view of the emphatic opinion expressed by the Health Officer with regard to the provision of bathing and washing-places in the city, in the last administration report, the Corporation do sanction the construction of the two bathing-places, of which an estimate of Rs. 5,230 has already been furnished to them, at their request by the Municipal Commissioner and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary amount.

The Standing Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount mentioned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—The Victoria Technical Institute has emerged gloriously from the cloud which a short time ago seemed to darken its reputation. The Government had commended it as an example to other parts of India, and it was a matter of some concern to Government and the public that its popularity and practical efficiency should have been doubted. The Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations submitted on the whole a favourable report: yet certain defects were pointed out, and improvements have been introduced and are being attended to. The principal subject of instruction in the Institute is mechanical engineering: among the improvements in this departments, Mr. Dunn mentioned, at the distribution of prizes on Tuesday last, that it is being arranged to give efficient practical training in the construction and management of engines and boilers. Mr. Kombhasker has succeeded in enamelling iron plates and hollow-ware, and orders from the public have been satisfactorily executed. A chemical section has been introduced where instruction is imparted in dyeing, sizing, bleaching and finishing. The Institution, although students from many parts of India; if this is partly a proof of the absence of similar institutions elsewhere, it is also a proof of the public confidence in the work of this Institute.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—The report read at the annual prize distribution of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, offers ample testimony of the useful work which the institution is doing for the promotion of technical education throughout the country. We advisedly employ the word 'country,' in preference to some phrase of less assuming character to minimise the scope of its utility. For, as his Excellency the Governor, who presided on the occasion, remarked, no more convincing proof can be adduced to mark the fame which it has earned for itself throughout the empire than that it should attract students from all quarter of the vast country. Not only is the whole Bombay Presidency fully represented on the list of its students, but pupils have hailed from such distance places as Lahore and Mysore to avail themselves of the education imparted at the Institute. This fact speaks for itself, and while, on the one hand, it shows that this institution is the best and perhaps the only one of its kind, it establishes, on the other, the necessity of opening many more such in various parts of the country. This fact is well deserving of the careful consideration of those leaders of the Bengalis, who contemplate starting a National University for their Province. Money that would be otherwise thrown away, can be best employed in fostering some useful scheme for the development of technical industries, and no scheme will further this object more extensively than that sufficient opportunities be made available to the acquirement of necessary training by the youths of the country.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" says:—It is evident from the weighty observations made on Tuesday last, in the Town Hall, by His Excellency the Governor, that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has been most successfully achieving the aims and objects of its founders despite many drawbacks, imperfections, and certain unavoidable incidents which had hitherto impeded its steady and uniform progress. He very properly reminded the public that the Institute is in its youthful stage. It has not even attained its majority, having been only established in 1889. For such a young establishment to achieve the many satisfactory results so exhaustively detailed in the report of its present exceedingly able Chairman, no other than the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, was no small triumph. It was clear evidence of the fact that in face of the many difficulties, financial as well as academic, it had to contend with in the past, the institution was fairly fulfilling its high destiny and annually growing more popular in public estimation.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—Not the least pleasant function which has fallen to the lot of His Excellency Lord Lamington, during the last couple of weeks, when every alternate day he has been called upon to preside at some important social function or another, was the task entrusted to him as the President of the general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The institution is doing yeoman's service to the humanitarian cause of preventing cruelty to dumb animals, and has more than justified its existence, as witness the splendid work which it is doing, of which the report moved and adopted at the meeting offers ample illustration. Since the death of the late Mr. Cowasji Sheroff, the Society has been fortunate in securing the services of a Secretary equally energetic and capable, to whose untiring activities and zeal the Society is indebted for the good account it has rendered of itself during the period under report. Mr. Maneckshaw Daunjishaw Doctor has fully justified the expectations which were formed of him when he was selected, out of a number of candidates, to fill in the vacancy formed by the death of his predecessor in office.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE JUBILEE.

The "Gujerati states":—The Jubilee of the Elphinstone College was celebrated on the 1st instant by a largely attended and successful Convocation. Though one can not agree with Prof. Muller that it is impossible to rise to any distinguished position in the Western Presidency without being an Elphinstonian, the fact can not be denied that the College can boast of a number of students who have distinguished themselves in various walks of life and the like of whom no other College in the Presidency can show. It was the first in the field and had in a large measure the advantages and resources which a Government institution is naturally expected to possess. Besides it had the rare fortune of having such illustrious and learned professors like Sir Alexander Grant and Principal Woodsworth—men who would have done credit to any University in Europe or elsewhere. They were not only profound scholars but man endowed with a large and magnanimous heart, broad intellectual vision, rare powers of intuition and statesmanlike grasp. They were not only great professors in the true sense of the term but they were noble-minded and high-souled Britons also.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dewar Mrs D and 2 infts
Kelis Mr and Mrs R H and 2 children
Leslie Col A E
Simons Mrs and Miss
Simons Mr F B
Brooks Lady
Johnston Miss D
Commaney Mrs
Sherman Rev W D
Schermerhorn Mrs and inft
Hubert Mr and Mrs A S
Toms Mr J P
Frank Miss
Bradby Miss V L
Forrest Miss M D
Bortherston Miss L S
Keelings Mrs H T and child
Falls Mr B V
Hall Mr A J
Sevestre Miss E
Symons Mr W
Hitt Mrs M J H
Fleming Miss R
Cowans Col J C
Philpot Lt H R
Kenny Surg E B
Bourdette Mons
Brooks Gunner A H
Jenkyns Art Engr
White Mr G S
Steel Mr R
Brown Mr F T
Duck Mr S D
Wales Mrs
Ireland Capt C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ramsay Major and Mrs J
Mackintosh Mr H J
Pope Mr S B
Quarry Mr C
Burlton Major B
Wilson Mrs A G
Romilly Mr A G
Jackson Mr W
Robinson Mr M L and child
Partridge Mr and Mrs J G
Posner Mr J
Maconochy Mrs E W S
Boyd Mr L
Nicholay Mrs F
Egerton Col R G and Mrs
Gray Mr C
Fielding Mr S
Braidon Lady
Braidon Miss M
Molesworth Miss
Smith Mr W
Milner Misses
Roschild Mr K
Bishop Miss A
Zetland The Marquis of
Zetland Marchioness
Smith Mr P D
Prinaix Capt G K
Heron Mrs H B
De Quercy Mr H F
Turner Mr H J C
Brooks Mr J W
Penton Mrs J and inft
Huggins Miss D G
Hockerday Mr F W
Collin Mrs E W
Winton Mr B L S
Fae Lt J G
Russell Hon G R
McLennon Lt C C

FROM BRINDISI.

Bokett Mr W R D
Ghosal Mr and Mrs & 2 infts

FOR KARACHI.

Bratsen Mrs S
Muller Miss J
Clarke Miss A S

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hill Mr and Mrs F B
Mason Miss

FOR SYDNEY.

Valle Mr H S
Bonkim Mr

During February the total mortality from plague in Bombay City was 675 out of 708 cases as compared with 114 deaths out of 185 cases in January. The total mortality from all causes was 2139 in February and 2120 in January. There were 3918 deaths from plague out of 5457 cases in the Presidency during February as compared with 2973 deaths out of 4196 cases in January.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report stated:—

"The directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 12th audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1905 showing a net profit for the year of Rs. 5,85,557 4-8, which with the previous balance of Rs. 202-5-11 amounts to Rs. 5,85,819 10-7. Out of this amount as you are aware the directors have declared and paid a fourteenth "ad interim" dividend, for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 35 (thirty-five) per share absorbing Rs. 98,000 and have transferred to engine and machinery deterioration fund account Rs. 90,963-14-6, to repairs fund account Rs 37,523-13-7, to reserve fund account Rs. 63 000, and to equalization of dividend account Rs. 6,0.0. Total Rs. 3,02,392 12-1, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 2,23,426 14-6. Out of this amount the directors recommend you to set aside a further sum of Rs. 50 000 to reserve fund account and from the balance of Rs. 1,43,426 14 6, they recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,40,000 and to carry forward Rs. 3,426-14-6 to this year's account. The directors beg to report that your loom-shed, containing 622 looms and nec ssary preparatory machinery was all at work by the end of May last. Seeing, however, the strong position and flourishing condition of industry, the directors decided to extend your loom-and shed ordered out from Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. Limited, 529 looms with necessary preparatory machinery, together with 8 ring frames. The extension of the loom-shed building is now nearly completed and they expect all these 529 looms to be at work by the end of the current half year. The directors have further decided to order out 550 looms, together with 10 752 spindles with necessary preparatory machinery for same, costing about Rs. 4 50,00), so that your mills when completed, will have 53,072 spindles and 1,701 looms. They expect all this machinery to be at work by the end of this year. The directors beg to report that the Bombay Municipality have taken up for a storm water drain 350 sqr. yards of land from the leasehold land, and 944 sqr. yards of land from the freehold land, belonging to the Company. The amount of compensation money, recovered from them for 350 sqr. yards of the leasehold land, viz: Rs. 7,0 1-10 has been paid to Mr. Cawasjee Nowrosjee Wadia, executor of late Hon. Nowrosjee N. Wadia C.I.E., the lessor of the leasehold property, and the directors have arranged with her to reduce the monthly leasehold rent to Rs. 372-2 0 from 31st December 1905, instead of Rs. 375 as hitherto. The amount of compensation money, recovered from them for 944 sqr. yards of the freehold land, viz: Rs. 2,947-14-10, has been credited to Land Account. The directors beg to report that they have, as in the previous years, set aside Rs. 4 145 15 0 to fire insurance fund account the amount of discount of premiums recovered from the insurance companies for the installation of automatic fire ex inguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Your property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings Rs. 4,90,700, Stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores etc., Rs. 1,53,500, machinery, sundries, accessories etc., Rs. 17,04,800, Total Rs. 33 54,000. The directors Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. N. N. Wadia retire from office (as per clause 68 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration."

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors; and proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Export of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

	GOLD. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imprts
In the month of Nov. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	220,345	303,317	—37,172
Value in rupees ...	1,34,81,123	1,79,33,833	—44,72,709
To the end of the month of Nov 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	1,573,022	1,713,527	—1,45,435
Value in rupees ...	2,70,52,522	10,09,8 ,471	30,03,612
	SILVER. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov.—			
Weight in ounces ...	4,831,276	412 172	4,181,104
Value in rupees.....	9,54,94,247	10,53,124	84,98,174
To the end of the month of Nov. 1905 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	31,736,031	3,823,731	23,912,300
Value in rupees.....	6,23,88,224	99,2 ,294	5,24,81,930
	TOTAL. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1905—			
Weight in ounces..	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	2,27,15,120	1,82,80,976	37,23,464
To the end of the month of Nov.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees ...	15,94,74,785	11,00,12,488	4,94,56,318

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). In the month of Nov. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	12,58,931	10,90,992	23,79,926
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	....	1,88,492	1,88,492
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	13,12,294	80,25,177	1,13,37,471
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	.....	.....	.....
	TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD. To the end of the month of Nov. 1905 Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,21,42,883	90,91,635	2,17,44,483
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	18	3,42,945	3 42,963
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage ...	1,36,84,547	2,04,45,931	4,91,10 328
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces...	.....	2 92,454	2,92,451
	COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of Nov. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees.....	41,00,021	1,33,09,026	1,80,09,047
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees)	6,70,003	.....	5,70,003
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
	To the end of the month of Nov. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees.....	24,55,040,89	3,89,81,151	6,13 41,389
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	24,85,040	.....	24,85,040
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	4,97,680	4,97,680

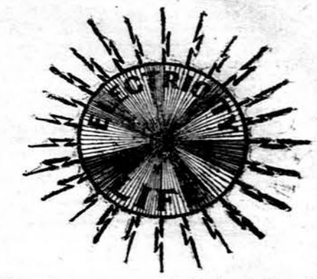
* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

At Calcutta..... Rs. Nil.
At Bombay..... Rs. 80,000
Rs.1.80,000

Commenting on Lord Minto's choice of a Secretary in the new Army Department of Brigadier-General Bayly, C. B., D. S. O., at present head of the Indian Staff College, Deolali, the "Pioneer" says that officer, as regards experience in the field has to his credit service in the Bombay Infantry during the Afghan War of 1879-80, having then shared in the defence of Kandahar, and he was at Suakim in 1885, being present at Tamai. In 1886-87, he was on the Staff, in Burma, but it was during the South African War that he came into prominent notice. As Staff Officer of the 4th Brigade, he was actively employed in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, and slightly wounded at Spion Kop. Later he was promoted to be D. A. A. G., 4th Division, and saw more fighting. He was rewarded with a C. B., and was twice mentioned in despatches. In India he was for three years on the staff at Karachi, A.Q.M.G., at Army Headquarters for some months, and Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, before being selected for the Indian Staff College. His qualifications all round may thus be accepted as a guarantee that he will bring ability and experience to bear upon the important work which he has now to take up.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks

FIRST APPOINTMENTS,

THE commissioned ranks of the British Army are recruited from two classes of society—represented, broadly speaking, by Dukeson and Cookson. Dukeson is usually a young gentleman whose heart's desire it is to be a soldier, as so many of his ancestors have been before him, and, whether rich or poor, he regards the military career as his settled profession, in which he desires, if possible, to distinguish himself; he volunteers for active service upon every opportunity, and is to be found in all parts of the British world where there are any chances of fighting being done. There are also a few Dukesons, a rapidly decreasing minority, men of birth who enter the Army merely to enlarge their experience of life and without the slightest intention of remaining in it a day longer than suits their convenience. Some of the latter prove themselves excellent soldiers; but the former, in the great majority of cases, are infinitely their superiors—it could hardly be otherwise.

Cookson is most frequently a plutocrat, and consequently an undesirable recruit not because the possession of wealth is any detriment to an officer—quite the contrary—but because Cookson's motive for joining the Army has not been love of soldiering, or even the enlargement of his mind, but ambition to secure rapidly that social position to which parvenus so generally aspire and which a soldier undoubtedly attains with greater facility than a civilian. Plutocratic Cookson is met with rather plentifully in the Cavalry, occasionally in the Guards, rarely in the Rifle Brigade, and never in the Territorial Infantry of the Line, upon which he looks down with supreme contempt. Other Cooksons there are, some of whom—Nature's gentlemen and born soldiers—adopt the military profession from pure love of it, and often become its greatest ornaments, ever popular among the most exclusive Dukesons, and winning well-deserved honours and rewards by sheer courage, perseverance, and military capacity. The more of these the better, whether they gain commissions from the ranks or in spite of financial obstacles struggle successfully through Sandhurst; they are really Dukesons of the best sort, born differently yet made of the same sterling stuff as the forefathers of both. But Cookson—and indeed, it must sorrowfully be admitted, Dukeson too—is sometimes a detestable Bounder, disliked and shunned by his brother officers and despised by his men, yet immensely popular in sundry strata of what is known as garrison society. Ragging having been severely discouraged by the authorities, the Bounder now stands in need of other checks; cold looks have less effect upon him than the barrack pump. To the Bounder we owe almost all our petty differences with our Colonial comrades in South Africa, although the latter will probably allow that bounderism is not confined to home-born Britons. Bounder Cookson is a beast, but Bounder Dukeson is far worse. For the compleat Bounder it is necessary to turn to the more exalted ranks of society. Take a good family, season it with millionaires, stuff it with swagger, and drown its traditions of "noblesse oblige" in the waters of Lethe—then the real cad will be born. Though the very mountains should give birth to a Cookson Bounder the latter would, by comparison be ridiculously inoffensive.

Sources of supply, good and bad, having been indicated, it now remains to suggest very briefly how we may select from them the officers that we need. Entrance by open competition was instituted in consequence of democratic pressure, a system of nominations being supposed to unduly favour the Aristocracy. As a matter of fact, the only class that has been assisted by the change is the Plutocracy, because the longest purse secures the most efficient educational preparation. The bulk of the Aristocracy, as well as of the Democracy, is precluded by the cost of "cramming" from competing on level terms with the sons of capitalists. Thus Dukeson or Cookson, unless exceptionally clever, is, if poor, severely handicapped. Of course it is theoretically indisputable that a rich man who has been highly educated ought to do better in the Army, or in any other profession, than another, rich or poor, whose intellect has been less ably cultivated; and it is equally certain that a rich officer who is a keen soldier enjoys, because of his riches, many advantages; he can secure better preparation for the Staff College, attend foreign manœuvres, and generally secure a variety of opportunities for improving himself that are denied to his poorer comrades. I freely grant all this; yet I suggest that soldiers are born, not made, and that purely educational attainments will be no substitute for a shrewd understanding, that rare gift of common-sense, and certain natural attributes that confer the gift of command. There are boys who, without any apparent effort of their own, are always at the head of everything, be it virtuous or mischievous; and of such are those whom we should have for our officers, even though they are weak in mathematics or in any other branch of learning. There must be in a real "leader of men" qualities that inspire respect if not affection, and preferably both. To ascertain whether our Army candidates possess genuine military qualities, we are at no pains whatever; we neither make inquiries nor do we arrangeeven for a cursory inspection by good judges of character. The result is that we admit to the Army both Dukesons and Cooksons who are in some cases totally unfit to be soldiers at all. The Army is no place for any kind of Bounder; and a mean, common-looking young fellow, big or little, Dukeson or Cookson, should be rejected unfailingly, unless there is the strongest evidence to prove that his looks belie his real nature. The more attractive the personality of the officer the better, and he should always be able to do "something" well in the nature of athletic exercises.

What the soldier looks for is a man and a gentleman, and having got him he is always proud of him and ready to follow him anywhere. What the soldier wants is what he should be given; better a comparatively ill-educated man whom his men will unquestions bly obey than a Senior Wrangler whose meristhey do not understand and therefore care nothing about. Memory recalls to me an officer who knew almost everything yet could do absolutely nothing. His brain was crammed full of facts, yet never a fact had he himself even accidentally accomplished of backbone he had as little as a chesp candle in a hot room. He was very much a gentleman, and perfectly inoffensive. His talents were wasted in the Army. The antecedents of candidates as to other matters besides moral character and intellectual attainments should, therefore, be inquired into and all should undergo a critical inspection by men who can recognise fitness for the military life. University candidates are a mistake; the soldier, like the sailor, should be caught young and moulded in the Army itself. Morever, the University candidate, unless he has quite extraordinary merit or is freely "jobbed" on, can seldom have a future—because he begins too late in life to have time to rise high under anything approaching to normal conditions. In my opinion, boys should go to Sandhurst (several Sandhursts) at the age of fifteen, and there be educated, generally as well as particularly, so as to incur no detriment to their success in other professions if finally rejected for the Army. The question of promotions from the ranks is a subject that requires an article all to itself; as also does that of whether the officer or the system is responsible for our alleged deficiencies, real and imaginary.—"Westminster."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A—Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	2	5
B—Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	21	11	33
C—Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	19	38
D—Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	4	12
E—Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	15	48
F—Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	9
G—Mahim and Worli	1	2	14
Western Division	0	0	1
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	79	61	176
Total plague deaths to date	366	330	2,631 510
Same date last year	120	99	223

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
10	2

* How much longer are the occupants of the Ladies' Gallery at the House of Commons to have their vision of the legislative proceedings obscured by the time honoured grille writes a home paper? Once again the question is being asked just now, and with each recurring Session the sentiment in favour of reform in this matter would seem to wax in strength and volume. The anomaly involved in the retention of the existing arrangement is, of course, accentuated by the fact that in the House of Lords peeresses have free access to the side galleries. Another consideration bearing on the matter is that with the introduction of the electric light in the Ladies' Gallery the grille has entirely ceased to conceal those behind it from public view.

LADIES' CLUBS AND GAMES.

IT comes as a severe shock to many, even in these tolerant times, to read of a billiard championship at a ladies' club. Yet women have been players and clubs have had tables for years, and there is nothing new to report. When half a column of serious comment is devoted to the account of a club championship in one of the evening papers, the idea is invested with an altogether disproportionate importance, and the scoffer has his chance. Again, the much-maligned "new woman" phase of which we have heard so much and seen so little is revived to be reviled at. And, of course, every clubwoman stands condemned in the raillery against "modernised womanhood." Not that clubwomen mind—they have been forced to cultivate the contempt bred of familiarity, and they know that all the people whose opinions count are not misled by these periodical denouncements. In fact, most clubwomen thought that they and their doings had been relegated to the realms of things "ordinary," and the wild speculations anent their habits abandoned. It appears, however, that a large section of the public still speculate on the score of her occupation ascribe to her, as a whole, vices innocent and serious, and lay to her charge all the weaknesses and foolishness of her sex. It would, indeed, be interesting to convince these misguided critics, of the clubwoman's innocence of the charges they make against her.

She invariably does play billiards if she be a member of a club which offers its members the privilege. She may even be the billiard champion of her club, but her critics ascribe a far greater importance to the honour than she does. She plays, seriously enough when she plays and she has a perfect understanding of every sporting principle, but billiards will never be anything to her but a pleasurable recreation. She is keenly alive to the advantages of physical exercise the game affords; she knows that no game gives more to grace in carriage and pose and, if the full truth were really known many of the condemned players think less of their skill than of their pretty hands. This, however, is as much a libel against the average clubwoman as the former indictment.

One result of the inclusion of billiards in the ladies' club course is that at home girls can give their brothers and friends a thoroughly good game. The games at the club have, in nine cases out of ten, no more serious import than this. As for playing for money, the practice scarcely exists in even what have been termed the "go-ahead clubs." Members of the fashionable clubs are, as a rule, far too occupied in other ways to give time to billiards, and members of the professional clubs are far too busy. The table at the Lyceum Club, for instance, is never urgently in demand, though in use practically every evening and all evening. The Bath Club has its billiard room specially reserved for the ladies, but, in or out of the season, there is never a rush for the tables.

Only a small minority of the ladies' clubs are able to give up the space to billiards, but the card table is common to all. And thus all clubs are brought into the danger-zone, the influence of which we are told, is ruining or going to ruin the women of to-day. As in many another scare, the chief danger lies in the publicity given to the critics' cry rather than in the evil, which they actually encourage by their concern. Bridge tournaments, it is true, have been added to the excitements of the up-to-date clubs. Many young women will plead guilty to whole afternoons spent in contesting the honours of the tournament, but, again these young women do not constitute the average upon which broad deductions must be founded. The average member is interested in the play, as the average person is interested in a game of progressive whist, but before she can be persuaded to give up her time and the charm of five-o'clock tea for the excitement of the bridge table bridge will be out of date, and the clubs will be libelled for something else.

In the clubs where bridge is countenanced a limit is fixed, usually at penny points, but the majority content themselves at 6d. a hundred, which surely releases them from the slightest suspicion of gambling. Even at these stakes the card-rooms are not wont to be crowded. The private bridge party is the one to be condemned. There the stakes are at the players' option, and nowadays women are, it is true, developing very inflamed ideas as to stake limits. These games are not so innocent in purport as the fair players would have the world suppose, but that is another subject.

To return to the clubs. Apart from the sporting clubs, devoted to tennis, golf, badminton, and the like, the average club has nothing else to offer its members but either billiards or cards. Draughts and dominoes may flourish in the tea-shops, but they are not countenanced in clubland. The smoking lounge has its attraction, the reading-rooms and the reference-rooms all their old importance, and the interesting clubs for women are no longer merely fashionable. They are being used by the women who actually need them, and of these none abuse their privileges. An enormous boon would be conferred upon women generally if the existing clubs could be induced to devote the space at their command to the uses so admirably embodied in the Bath Club. Besides the advantages of a splendid swimming-bath, the members of this fortunate club can command the luxury of Turkish and other baths. They have a suite of capitally-equipped reception, club and dining-rooms, with card and billiard rooms, and as well, in the limitation of their area of a quarter of an acre, fives-courts and a rifle-range.

HIGH COURT.—March 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

For Judgment.

834-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai and others vs The Madras United S and W Mills Co Ld and others—Preston, Pant & K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

950-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajuvs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajuvs Sir E M A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co

433-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

352-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Postonji R and K B Mandlik and Hiralal S

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent Decree.

412-04—Captain and V—Abdul Rehman Bhaiji and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-05—Thakurdas and Co—Kerbali Mariam widow vs Agha Syed Mahomed Kazrani and another—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

875-05—Khunderao Sanki Bhagoji Lunnoo and others vs Ramchandra Mukundrao Sorabji and J

583-05—In person—Jamnabai widow vs Henry A H Payne and others—Payne and Co

453-05—Hiralal D Moosa Yoeub vs Manilal Ajitrai—Bhaishanker K and G

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs The Partnership firm of Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co

104-05—Unwalla P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jammabai Alias Jonerbai widow—Madhavji and K

282-05—Payne and Co—Hafizoo widow vs Mahomed Cassum Mopral—Crawford B and Co (for postponement)

164-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji vs Kassumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji K D Shroff

664-05—Khanderao S and L—Janardhan Bhaskar vs Raojee Vinayekrao Jagunnath—Thakurdas and Co

345-05—Magniad J and J—Rahim Valli Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

711-05—Nadirshaw and G—Bhudilal Mowji vs Morarji Premji and others—Mulla and M

718-05—Mullah M—Kamurdin Mahomed Ismail vs Latiff Faker Mahomed—Kanga and P

592-05—Thakurdas and Co—Premchand Raychand and others vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal—Bhaishunker K and G

125-05—Kanga and P—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Adamji Vahomedalli and another—K D Shroff

710-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotai Mahomed and another vs Mohan Lalji Kayat—Dikshit D S

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Hanuji widow and others vs Jehangir Shamrjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow G and M

6-03—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Edward G Gabral and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.

Summary suits for hearing in Chambers.

90-06—Wadia G and Co—A Readymoney and Co vs Mansur Kachur.

For dismissal.

439-02—Bicknell M and R—Premsukhdas Bhaichand and others vs Bhikhoy Johangir Lam—Dupleary F D

63-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Jenaboo widow and others vs Aminaboo and another—Bicknell M and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

134-05—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co Ld vs Nawab Syed Sidar Alikhan—Captain

Undefended New Long Causes.

904-05—K B Mehta—Uttaram Luxmon and others vs Khandoo Luxmon and others

335-05—Captain and V—Dhampsey Purbatoors vs Shridhaur and Co—Malvi and M

615-04—Balkrishna and M—Aishabhai widow and others vs Ahmed Mahomed Mutawali and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

495-04—Dikshit D and S—Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

638-04—K B Mehta—Narayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia (Not to be called till Thursday.)

874-05—M B Chothia—Dalsukhbhai Fulchand vs Mulji Hunsey and Co and others

608-05-610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co

609-05—Mirza and M Soorderbai widow vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lalbhai vs Dayaram Hurjiva and others—Bhaishanker K and G

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bulakji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas Manekdas Nathoobhoy and Ana—Crawford B and Co

379-01—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morarduu ji others—Bhaishuker Kard G

621-05—Nadirsha and F—Nagjibai Kadhaksson and another vs Suganchand Bhachand—Malvi H M T R

600-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoos in Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is of unque interest that all the brillint throng which will attend the King on the opening of Parliament next Monday, here will probably be not one member of the Corps Diplomatique who was present to hear the delivery of the Royal Speech to the last Liberal Parliament, in 1895. Indeed the only Ambassador or Minister accredited to the Court of St. James's at that time, who is still with us, is M de Bille, the representative of Denmark, and it is questionable whether his Excellency will have returned to London by next Monday from Copenhagen, whither he has gone to attend the late King's funeral. Among the Amassadors of Foreign Powers who were present at the opening of the Liberal Parliament in 1895, no less than five have died, namely, Count Hatzfeldt Count Daym, Mr. Bayard, Baron Whetwall, and Sir Chichen-Loh-Fenglun—representing Germany Austria Hungary, the United States, Belgium, and China respectively—while no fewer than seven Ambassadors or Ministers including the venerable Baron de Staal, the Russian representative, have retired from their country's service.

It is being remarked by those who have studied the facts, that in no previous decade of which their is any reliable record have there been so many changes in the personnel of the Corps Diplomatique in London, these changes having affected even the Charges d'Affaires and First Secretaries of Embasy and Legation equally with the Ambassadors and Ministers themselves.

The L. C. C. has been considering, but has decided not to adopt a suggestion from the vicar of Holy Trinity, Kingsway, that it should place a tablet on his church to commemorate the fact that it stands on the site once occupied by the house—No. 7, Little Queen street—in which Charles Lamb lived for some times. Lamb had only attained his majority at the time of his residence here, and had not yet achieved any literary reputation. It was at this house that the great tragedy of his life occurred on a September day in 1796, when Mary Lamb snatching a knife from the dinner table, stabbed her mother to death.

The following extract from the "Revue Nord Africaine," an Algiers paper, will demonstrate that although we borrow "joie de vivre," "savoir faire," and a few other untranslatable phrases from the French, they certainly retaliate:—Le "garden-party" du Gouverneur-General. Dans les splendides jardins anglais du gubernatorial "Palace" tout le high-life Algerois, toute la gentry s'etaient donne rendezvous jeudi dernier. Les tramways de Mustapha Superieur etaient pris d'assaut. Des buffets abondamment pourvus de plum cake, de plum-puddings, de sherry brandy, de sodas, de whisky furent devalises par les invites assoiffes et affames. Shoking! On dansa le bostone; mais le cake-walk fut ezcludo cattle fete ores smart et tout a fait reussie.

There is some interesting information in the New Zealand Year Book" just issued. During the past ten years of his Premiership Mr. Seddon has succeeded in raising the public debt from £39,035,032 to £57,403,632. There are 11,770 old-age pensioners who receive annually in the aggregate £1,9 031. In 1895 £700,000 passed through the totalisator. Last year the figure had doubled—£1 437 431. If 1905 thus produced a record in national gambling, it also furnished a record in dairying, no less than 20,707 tons of New Zealand butter and 5 251 tons of cheese having been exported, mostly to England.

Just half a century has elapsed since Dr. Perkin, F. R. S. invented the aniline dye, and thus wrought one of the great chemical revolution of the Victorian era. The fiftieth anniversary is about to be celebrated in a befitting manner by the world of science. It is proposed to place a portrait of the doctor in the National Portrait Gallery, and a bust in the rooms of the Chemical Society at Burlington House. The project will be formally inaugurated at a meeting to take place at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The influential auspices under which the celebration will take place may be judged from the fact that the speakers at the forthcoming meeting will include the presidents of the several learned societies, Lord Avebury, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, the Lord Chief Justice Mr. R. J. Fiswell, F.I.C., F.C. S., Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., M.P., and others.

Our own brown trout (for the "rainbow" cannot be trusted to stay where he is put) has always proved a most successful colonist, and we have no reason for thinking that he will prove otherwise when he is introduced, as it is now proposed to introduce him, says "County Life, into some of the Central African rivers. Of course the difficulties of transporting the ova are serious, but they may be overcome, and of course, the temperature of these rivers is, commonly, high; but many of them have their rise in mountain springs where may be found coolness and, in all likelihood, good spawning grounds. It has been proved, by actual experiment in one of the Natal rivers, that the fact that there were no fish in the river previously to the introduction of the trout was no argument that trout would not thrive there for in a previously fishless river they have done well. A good many of the African rivers seem to be in this fishless state.

Sir William Arbuckle, who has given to the "Pall Mall Gazette" a reassuring opinion of the native trouble in Natal, is one of the greatest authorities on the colony, for he went there from his home in Scotland when he was little more than ten years old was the first to plant cane and manufacture sugar there, and has been five times Mayor of Durban, besides being a member of the old Legislative Council and being afterwards nominated to a seat in the Upper House under the new Government. In 1902 he was made President of the Legislative Council, and he is now Agent-General in London, and lives in a pleasant flat in Ashleigh-gardens. If it were not for the fact that he wears a long white beard, he would look younger than his age—sixty-seven this year—for his farm farm life in his colony has left him full of activity and energy.

That the present procedure of slum acquisition and clearance needs to be placed in the melting pot, is the opinion of nineteen out of every twenty municipal experts. The powers are too trival, and in the case of smaller municipal areas are subject for their successful administration to the caprice of the great unpaid. Magistrates have again and again refused closing orders for property which has been beyond question quite insanitary.—Municipal Journal.

London is losing in character. There was something in the London of twenty years ago that had a sort of grandeur and strangeness that was picturesque, if not beautiful. The mixture of grandeur, squalor, and vulgarity in such a view as that up Ludgate-hill, with the railway bridge and the advertisements and St. Paul's looming in the background, has a fascination in its kind. The ugliness of ugliness in a great city like London or Berlin is far deeper than can be touched by any committee of taste.—The Academy.

The Indians know full well how strong necked are the bureaucracy of governors. Large numbers of educated men in this country, said Mr. Gokhale in his presidential address at Benares, feel towards Mr. Morley as towards a master, and the heart hoped and yet it trembles as it had never hoped or tremble before. He, the reverent student of Burke, the disciple of Mill, the friend and biographer of Gladstone—will he courageously apply their principles and his own to the government of this country or will he, to, succumb to the influences of the India Office around him and thus cast a cruel blight on hopes which his own writings have done so much to foster?"—India

Pittsburg and King Arthur somehow go rather oddly together. It seems, however, quite true that Mr. Carnegie's Institute has decided to take up the story of Arthur, and his knights. It is sending a scholar to England with four thousand pounds, at his disposal to study the legend thoroughly and discover its origin. One wishes him success up to a point. The more interest he arouses about these beautiful, elusive legends, the better, but may he never reach the bed-rock of brutal fact.—Saturday Review.

What remains of the valentine? A few newsvendors in dim and distant times stocked well of what were then called long comics. Nothing more vulgar was ever produced, and nothing quite so bad, we trust, will ever be offered us again. Vulgarity was the sole characteristic of the long comic, and the few who wished to say or suggest something nasty to an enemy now find a more dignified way of doing it than by sending an offensive ugly, and absurd print.—"Book and News Trade Gazette.

IN the early days of steam, the boiler-maker was not above using metal, more precious than iron in his work. In the Calcutta Mint last year, when stock was being taken of the old machinery, it was found that a boiler which must have been put down in the first half of the nineteenth century was of the purest copper. Its value, at the present day, was enormously greater than when it was manufactured, for copper has appreciated in a remarkable manner since the development of electrical undertakings. The boiler was melted down and converted into copper coins, Government thus utilising the treasure-trove of the Mint.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons, Captain G C Holloway will sail to day for Aden and Jedan with 20 passengers.

THE steamer Valetta, 1937 tons, Captain J Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 3rd instant with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer moravia, 2268 tons, Captain G Knezevich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers

THE Florio and Rubattino, S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3044 tons, Captain M Saporite, will sail to-day for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Tonawanda, 2182 tons, Captain J W Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 3rd February, with a cargo of 4 500 tons, petroleum in bulk and 4000 drums naptha.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt Rossatco and wife, Capt and Mrs Stewart, Mr Moos, Miss Talbot, Mr Cole, 6 natives and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunas, 936 tons, Capt W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs Hignia, Arrington, Greaves, Sotrupals, and Maxwell, Lieut C E Morgan, Mr Pag and a number of deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1945 tons, Captain C F Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd February via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Ridley, Mrs Slight and 2 children, Capt Pereira, Mrs Pereira, Mr S Pereira, 2 children and deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Tonawanda s	Brown	New York, Feb 3
	Lunas s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 12
	Nevasa s	Evans	Calcutta, Feb 24
	Valetta s	Jones	Calcutta, Mar 3

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Agamthus s	Davies	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Coromandel Holloway, for Jedah
" Kola, Bomber, for Persian Gulf
" R Rubattino Saporite, for Genoa, &c
" Moravia, Knezevich, for Trieste, &c

The steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
10	Forlean	A Work	Bombay
	Nam Sang	G Payne	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

	Kapurthala	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
11	Mirzapur	J Reiter	Natal
	Lennox	F McNair	Hongkong
	Umlazi	R R Lewis	Cape Town
	Wartenfels	W Rode	H'burg B'men
12	E F Ferdinand	C Matevich	A Poris
	Hunteman	H McKee	London
	Weissenfels	P Schmidt	H'burg B'men
	Cath rine Apcar	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Glendhu	E Taylor	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
11	Maharaja	Calcutta
11	Teesta	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mar		
13	Mairung	Calcutta
13	Golconda	Calcutta
13	Ayuthia	Bangkok
15	Gwalior	Rangoon
14	Nadir	Bombay
14	E F Ferdinand	Calcutta
14	Pentakota	Negapatam
14	Tannefels	Antwerp
16	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
18	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
19	Julnar	London
21	Rubenfels	Antwerp
25	Marksburg	London
25	Umvuma	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macdougall left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the 13th instant.

The s s Clanmacdonald arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Austria from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the 14th instant

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 5.

1 The Annual Point to Point Races will be held at Santa Cruz on Tuesday the 3rd April.
Entries to Mr T L Roberts.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 15,

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—6" B L Gun Drill to-day Thursday at 8-15 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 8-30 p m.
No 2 Coy—To-day—Company Drill at Nesbit Road, Headquarters at 2-30 p m.

CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Sassoon Dock on Saturday, the 17th instant at 5-30 p m, to March into Camp at Colaba.
Dress—Drill order with Arms Putties to be worn.

A STIFFE, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione and Dance will be held at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-morrow Friday, the 16th inst at 9-30 p m.
Dress—Mess Dress or Uniform.
Tickets may be obtained at both Head-Quarters and at the B V A Club.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 14.

General rain has fallen in Assam and some rain in Eastern Bengal, Lower Bengal, and Orissa, and thunder showers in the Punjab and on the Himalayas. The chief amounts are: Balasore two and half inches Cherrapoonjee one inch and a half Berhampore one inch, and Sibsagar, Gauhati Mymensingh and Simla half an inch. Local rain is likely in Assam Lower Bengal and north of the East Coast and dry weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk fall at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Bellary, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and a brisk rise at Allahabad.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature—Both maximum and minimum is in large defect of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 54° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Berar and at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Masulipatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

IN the brief conversation in the House of Commons the other day, on flogging in the Navy, Mr. Chamberlain said :—Flogging is a punishment I hate and detest in all its forms, and the only exception he made was in the cases of certain offences against women and children. "I hate the flogging of boys in public schools," Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, "and I took care that my sons should not in any conceivable circumstances be subjected to that indignity." In one of those bursts of paternal pride which are not new to the House, and are always received with sympathy and respect, remarks the "Morning Post," the Acting Leader of the Opposition added :—"And I do not think they have been any the worse for it in their after life."

THE NEW

LAXATIVE

For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus :—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.

48, Spelman Street, LONDON,

ENGLAND.

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard-work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me? Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

FREE TEST! FREE BOOK!!

I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery is worn to cure the different ailments.

It is sent—Post free. Write to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIPTON'S

TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

PURELY PERSONAL.

THIS is a story which comes from Spain. King Alfonso took such a great interest in the recent balloon tournament at Madrid that he followed the balloons in his motor-car, determined to see their descent. Finding one of the still inflated balloons had descended in a field, where its owner had left it while he went to procure assistance, the King jumped into the car and began to throw out the bags of sand, and announced to his aide-de-camp his intention of indulging in a balloon ascension, his mother and Minister having prevented him taking part in the tournament earlier in the day. Soon the balloon was straining on the anchor and mooring ropes and the King was just drawing his sword to sever them when the aide-de-camp, realising the seriousness of the situation, quickly drew his sabre and slashed the silk envelope of the balloon in every direction, until all thought of ascent was out of the question. The King for a moment was furiously angry, but ultimately became reconciled to his aide-de-camp's action, and they returned together to Madrid in the same motor-car. Meanwhile the owner of the balloon had arrived on the scene, and the sequel to the adventure is likely to take place in the courts of justice, where the aeronaut has instituted proceedings to recover damages for the injury done to his balloon.

The appointment by Lord Aberdeen of Viscount Powers-court as Comptroller completes a particularly strong Viceregal household in which another viscount, Lord Hawkesbury, in State Steward and Chamberlain. When Lord Aberdeen was last in Ireland he had a viscount also as his Comptroller—Viscount Charlemont, father of the Countess of Ranfurly, who is now in his seventy-sixth year. Lord Charlemont filled the office for twenty-seven years, and naturally, saw many a change in the Castle in his time. It is interesting to notice that though there is a Powerscourt House, almost within the shadow of Dublin Castle, where Viscount Powerscourt's duties will lie, it is not possible for him to emulate his ancestors and hold hospitable entertainments there. Powerscourt House retains nothing of its past but its name. Built by an ancestor of the present peer, at a cost of nearly £100,000, it was sold to the Government for a song early in the nineteenth century, and it is now a wholesale drapery warehouse. But Lord Powerscourt has within easy reach of Dublin a charming seat at Powerscourt, near Enniskerry, in Wicklow, set amidst surroundings of surpassing beauty. In the splendid saloon here George IV. was entertained at a banquet in 1821. Powerscourt contains many valuable art treasures—the late Lord Powerscourt had a very cultivated taste in art—and amongst them is a picture of the first Viscount Powerscourt of James I.'s creation to which an interesting tradition is attached. This member of the Wingfield family was serving in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and returning to England the Queen asked him what reward he expected for his services. The scarf which your Majesty wears around your neck, was the prompt reply. The picture at Powerscourt depicts this rival of Raleigh in chivalry wearing the scarf.

Mr. Ricard Robert Cherry, the new Attorney-General for Ireland, is a man of strenuous life. In 1879 he took his degree of B.A. in Dublin University obtaining Senior Moderatorship and gold medals in two subjects, ethics and logics and history and political and science, courses involving an appalling amount of reading. In 1888 he became Reid Professor of Penal Legislation and Constitutional and Criminal Law in Dublin University, when his lectures were so distinguished for their splendid lucidity and success that the Board of Trinity College lengthened his term of office for twelve months beyond the five years for which the appointment holds good, a thing unprecedented. He is author and joint author of several text books of Criminal and Land Law, and is an acknowledged authority on these subjects. One would think with all these irons in the fire, that Dr. Cherry would have little time to devote to muscular development. He is however, a man of fine physique, and an enthusiast at the not very popular pastime of bell-ringing. He may be seen in the belfry of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday afternoons with coat, waistcoat, and collar off, ringing number nine of the splendid peal of bells presented to that church by Lord (now Viscount) Iveagh. Dr. Cherry ran in and conducted the muffled peal of the grand bells with 5,021 changes rung on January 20th, 1901, in four hours ten minutes at the Funeral Commemoration service for the late Queen Victoria, a fact which is set forth on an oak tablet hung in the belfry. The Attorney General is a fine swimmer and pulls a strong oar. Personally he is one of the most kindly, genial, and unassuming of men.

We have in our midst, writes a correspondent a number of Salvation Army peeresses, and more than one duchess who is a supporter of the Church Army. But perhaps no member of the aristocracy has made more determined effort to proselytise his class than the evangelist peer, Lord Radstock. One of the best stories of Lord Radstock's zeal is that associated with the witty retort of a distinguished member of a ducal house which bears as its second title the ancient name of former Dukes of Suffolk. Entering a first-class compartment on one of his preaching tours, the evangelist peer one day lighted upon the gentleman referred to. The ordinary civilities ensued, but after some conversation a pause fell between the travelers. The member of the ducal house opened his newspaper. The peer, returning to his mission, resumed the evangelistic train of thought, and, suddenly addressing the other occupant of the carriage, fiercely exclaimed: It seems to me you are a brand plucked from the burning! Quietly folding his newspaper into another page, his companion smilingly assented, with the instant rejoinder: Do you know, Lord Radstock, you are not so far wrong, for my mother was called a Brandon.

Sir Thomas Hanbury, who has lately offered £4,000 to the town of Mentone for the purpose of building a Queen Victoria Memorial Hall in commemoration of the late Queen's sojourn in that place in 1885, is as most people know, the owner of the world-famed gardens of La Mortola in the neighbourhood. There is an excellent story told by Sir Thomas—Mr. Hanbury as he was then—in connection with the visit which Queen Victoria paid to these gardens on the occasion mentioned. It so happened that some bees were in the act of swarming close to a spot where Her Majesty was passing. She was greatly interested, and stopping in rather dangerous proximity to the insects, plied Mr. Hanbury with many question as to their habits, etc. Her host, who was naturally extremely desirous that no harm should befall his royal guest, longed to hasten the move onwards which etiquette nevertheless forbade him to propose. At last, however, the Queen herself afforded an opening, of which he was quick to avail himself. "And pray, Mr. Hanbury," said she, "how will you proceed to take the swarm?" "I think, maam," he replied, "that we must first remove the queen," laying a slight emphasis on the last word. With her usual readiness of comprehension Queen Victoria, smiling her appreciation, at once took the hint, and moved away, greatly to the relief of her anxious host.

The Reverend Sir William Hyde Parker who is resigning at the end of this season the mastership of the Newmarket Hunts, is the only clerical M.F.H. in the country, and has been an admittedly successful one. He is a cadet of the same family as the Earl of Morley, and his baronetcy, which is one of Charles I.'s creation, owes its origin, like many others, to a fortune made in the City of London. Sir William has served his time as curate of Worlingham and has been chaplain to a colonial Bishop; but he gave up clerical duty when he succeeded his father as tenth baronet. His seat, Melford Hall, is a genuine Elizabethan mansion, and a very fine one. Sir William, by the way, is not, strictly speaking a "nuquarson," the word invented by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, to designate a local squire who is also parson.

The following story is told about Captain Robert Marshall, whose new play, The Alabaster Staircase, is to be produced shortly at the Comedy Theatre, with Mr. John Hare in the leading part. One afternoon Captain Marshall dropped into the billiard-room of his club, and there found two members intent upon a game. Neither was a Roberts, as [illegible] was a very poor performer indeed. Nevertheless, Captain Marshall seemed to take great interest in his play, so much so that at last the unskilled one remarked on the attention that Captain Marshall was paying to his uninspiring performance. "Oh," said Captain Marshall, "it is no. your play that interests me. It's your wonderful self-control." My self-control? What on earth do you mean?" gasped the astonished player. "Well," said Captain Marshall in his blandest, tones you never betray any surprise when you get a shot." Then the victim reached for the half-butt

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PÈNE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE, invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

CHEESE—
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR
AND ALBERT IN TINS.
PARMESAN IN BOTTLE.
WATERFORD
LARD.

MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.
MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

"Of all soaps I have found *none better* than

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP

which I can recommend to all going sea voyages, more particularly to hot climates. It is a great comfort against

PRICKLY-HEAT.

I Know of no Better alleviator of that nuisance."—Referee, Sept. '99.

Insist upon having WRIGHT'S,
The original and only genuine COAL TAR SOAP.
Boxes containing 3 Tablets, 1 Rupee.

BENGER'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

"Retained when all other foods are rejected." *London Medical Record.*

Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

CARLTON WHISKY
FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMP'Y LTD
24 & 25, HART ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, E.
Richard Mathews & Co.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants Throughout the World.

Alarming Increase in Baldness
A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,
The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'—
BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.
Of Exquisite Delicacy
A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.
For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.
1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

—EDWARDS'—
"CREMEX"

Shampoo Powder.
A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.
Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.

VOGELER'S Curative COMPOUND

Purifies the Blood and Cures
Indigestion, Dizziness, Headache, Kidney Diseases, Eczema, Nervousness.
Price 1/1½ and 2/6 of all Medicine Dealers.
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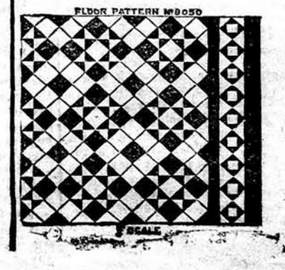

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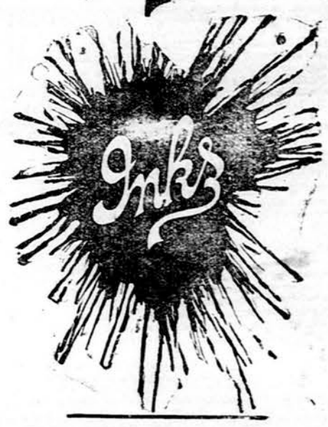

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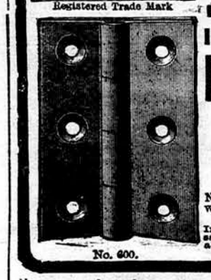

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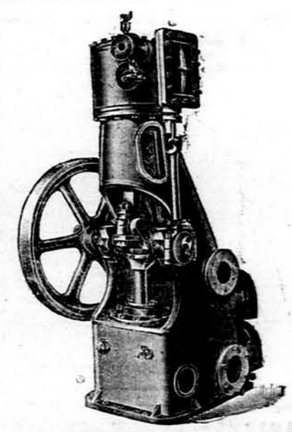

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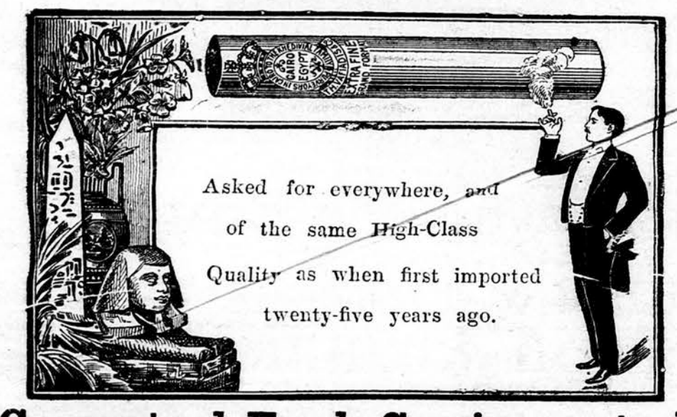

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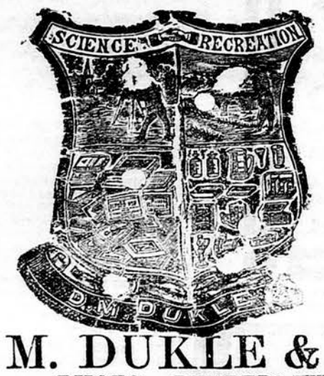

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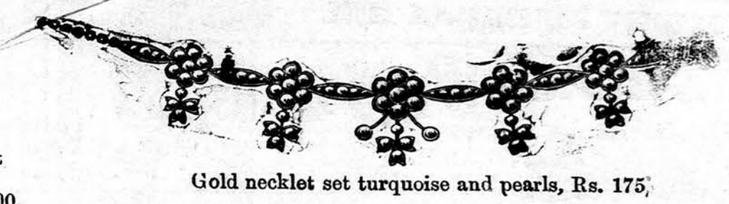

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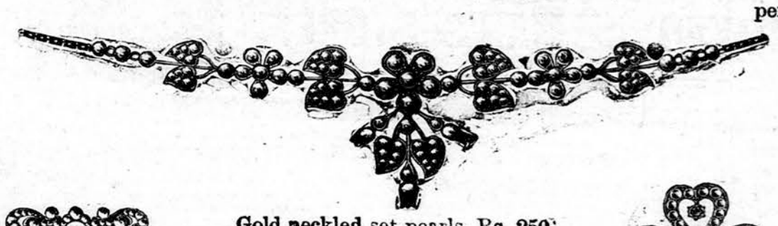

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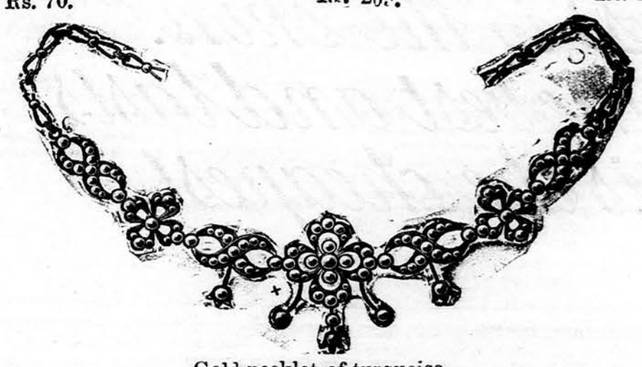

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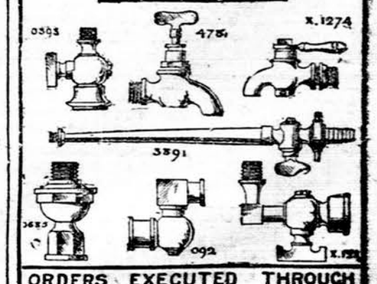

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